ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,144—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1894.

PRICE 8½ ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
† ASSAM	3000	600	T. Leigh	17th Augt.
B.I. HYDASPES	2998	450	E. Gordon	24th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5020	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th "
				SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. Loggin	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4305	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	S. Moule	20th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
B. * This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—
RAVENNA, 23rd August. | SIAM, 7th September.
In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th June, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUIS RACQUIGHEM	G. Walluschnig.	4,409	350	9th Sept.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

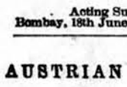
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Morsa	4,351	350	21st Aug.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 9th, 1894.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

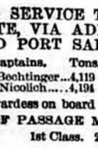
NOTICE.



THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that this Company's new Steamer "BAHADURI," 1,500 Tons, 2,300 H. P., Captain H. Keyzar, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KARACHEE, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th August, taking both Cargo and Passengers at Specially Reduced Rates.

SHEPHERD & Co.
Prince's Dock Office, Bombay, 3rd August, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES

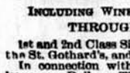


MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th September, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" in the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.



PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 18th August, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 16th August, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 16th August, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 30th August, calling at Aden, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th August, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and all information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW AERATED DRINKS.

	Per Doz. Rs.	a.
"CRISP" NECTAR, an Invigorating Drink	1	0
"CRISP" CIDER, a Refreshing Drink	1	0
"CRISP" CLARET-CUP, the Ladies' Drink	1	0

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ASQUITH & LORD,
HIGH CLASS
—TAILORS—
BREECHES-MAKERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.
PACKAGES AND PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.
PACKAGES FROM EUROPE cleared through the Customs and despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.,

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged &c., 1 per line extra.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PHOENIX TRADE MARK BRAND.

THIS genuine Malt Spirit has been for several years before the Indian Public, and the constantly increasing demand is a proof of the universal favour in which HIGHLAND it is held. The producers, above all things, claim for it that it is a Genuine Whiskey, that it does not owe its colour, flavour, or aroma to artificial agencies, but obtains them in the course of a natural development, which is watched with the greatest care. The result is a wholesome and pure spirit, MALT entirely free from adulteration, and one which cannot fail to gain the approbation of Connoisseurs. The Spirit is the sole production of a very old Distillery in the Highlands, and before being bottled it is allowed to mature in Wood for some years, until it has acquired an agreeable Odour and a delicious full and Mellow WHISKEY Flavour. Purchasers of TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKEY should observe that each Label and Capsule bears the Trade Mark of the Company, and the words "*Phœnix Brand*" stamped thereon.

Per doz. Cash, Rs. 28-8; Credit, Rs. 32.

Sold and Imported only by

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
CHEMICAL ANALYSTS.

SANITARY APPLIANCES,
CHEMICAL APPARATUS
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.
METEOROLOGICAL, SURGICAL AND MEDICAL APPLIANCES.
COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL APPARATUS AND INSTRUMENTS.
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.

Thermometers, Barometers, Hydrometers, Specific Gravity Instruments. And all the necessary Apparatus for testing Air and Water Impurities, and Food Adulteration.

DISINFECTANTS OF EVERY KIND.

KEMP'S 10 % CARBOLIC POWDER,
As supplied to several Municipalities, Railways, Tramway Companies, &c., is better and more stable than any imported.
Per Cwt., Rs. 7; Per Ton, Rs. 120.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED.

GENTLEMEN'S
BAG TOP CAPS.
BEST FINISH, SILK LINED.

VICUNA,
HARRIS TWEED,
VELVET CORD,
BLUE SERGE,
HOMESPUN, &c.
} FROM Rs. 3.

THORPE AND CO.,
HATTERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

POPULAR CLOCKS.

REGULATOR CLOCKS—

All in well finished and seasoned Wooden cases, 3 feet high, excellent Timekeepers when properly fixed on a substantial wall, striking the Hours and Half-Hours on a Gong or extra large size Bell.

8-day Clock, superior make	Rs.	60
Do. medium quality, striking on a large Bell	"	40
Do. extra long case	"	55

ELECTRIC CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES—

The Electric Clock is one of the latest as well as the simplest and most useful Inventions of the present day. It requires no Winding, as this is performed by the Clock itself with the aid of a dry battery placed on the top of it. Those who trust their Clocks to servants to be wound would find these Clocks very useful and convenient, as they do away with frequent irregularities and neglect on the part of servants.

ELECTRIC TIMEPIECE, with dry battery complete	Rs.	90
Do. do. do.	"	110

ARMY CLOCKS—

LIKE THE Carriage Clock has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed at are, still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. It has strong well finished solid Lever movement, 5-inch enamelled dial with bold figures, and is enclosed in a solid leather or teakwood outer travelling case with lock and key. The case of the Clock itself is a substantial nickelled drum opening at the back and front on a hinge, to admit of winding and setting hands. It is altogether a sound and serviceable article, on which dependence can be placed.

Timepiece, the same as above, with 6-inch dial	Rs.	75
Clock, do. do. do.	"	95

BRACKET CLOCKS—

American 8-day Clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained Black Wooden cases, well seasoned, 5-inch dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.
French-made Clocks, black and gold Wooden cases, very handsome, with Brackets to match. Rs. 125 to Rs. 180.

ENGINE-ROOM OR SHIPS' CLOCKS—

In solid nickelled cases, specially made to withstand the varying temperature of an engine-room. Very highly recommended for Mills, Factories, or Vessels, 6-inch white enamelled dial, bold figures stout hands, with seconds hand.

Timepiece	Rs.	55
Ditto, ditto. Clock	"	75

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LATEST STYLES IN FELT HATS NOW BEING SHOWN.

BEST LONDON MAKES.

ROUND CROWNS.

	Rs.	a.
BLACK	10	8
DUN	10	8
DARK BROWN	10	8

SQUARE CROWNS.

BLACK	11	8
BROWN	11	8

HOMBURG.

BLACK	7	8
DUN	7	8
LT. DRAB	7	8

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE SOLDIER'S BEER!
WM. MCEWAN'S
RENOWNED "ARMY ALE,"
ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST IN INDIA.
INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS from Canteen Presidents, &c.

Apply for PRICES to the SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

A. & B. MACKAY'S WHISKIES.

	per Doz. Qts.
LIQUEUR	Rs. 28
GLENFALLOCH	" 26
COCKTAIL	" 26
BIRCHBRAE SCOTCH WHISKY	" 20

To be had from—
THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LD., FORT.
SUB-AGENT:—JAMSETJI FRAMJI KATHOCK,
Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 58 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BARNET AND ELICHAGARY COGNAC.
Rich Brandies from above Firm
TO HAND.
APPLY TO
SOLE AGENTS for INDIA,
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY,
RETAIL AGENTS:—
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

INDIAN LEGISLATION AND HOME CONTROL;
BY EDWARD JENKINS.
In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.
Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press,
PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

WANTED.

WANTED,
A PARSEE ACCOUNTANT, for the PUNJAB BANKING Co., LD., Quetta Branch. Must Write a Good Hand, possess a knowledge of Banking Accounts and Correspondence.
Apply to
THE AGRA BANK, LD.,
Bombay.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

SECOND PAMPHLET.
THE
BOMBAY RIOTS.
THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.
With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.
Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.
Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette*
PRICE: 4 Annas.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES.
Albert Building Fort

WHY BUY IMITATION when you could get almost at the Same Rate a Sewing Machine RENOWNED for Superiority, Durability and Improvements. —THE SINGER Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE
(LATE SKATING RINK).
Lessee and Director.....H. STANLEY.
For a SHORT SEASON only.

HARRY STANLEY'S
COMIC OPERA & BURLESQUE COMPANY.
GREAT SUCCESS !
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY,
Comic Opera, "GRAND DUCHESS."
GRAND DUCHESS: FANNY STANLEY.
GENERAL BOOM: MR. HARRY STANLEY.
WANDA: NELLY DE LORME.
FRITZ: ARTHUR FAWCETT.
THURSDAY, 16TH,
GRAND ALHAMBRA VARIETIES.
FRIDAY, 17TH,
COMIC OPERA, "YEOMEN OF THE GUARD."
SATURDAY, 18TH,
DRAMA, "HELD BY THE ENEMY."
New and Magnificent Wardrobe and Scene Effects !!
Box Office at MITCHELL'S, Medows Street, Fort.
PRICES:—Rs. 3, 2, and 1.
T. EMPSON, Manager.

NOTICE.

AS some MIS-UNDERSTANDING appears to exist as to the liability or otherwise of BICYCLES and TRICYCLES kept in Bombay to the payment of Wheel-tax under Section 180 of the Municipal Act, it is hereby Notified that these VEHICLES, subject to the exceptions in Section 181, are LIABLE to the TAX.

The Toll chargeable under Section 190 of the said Act on Vehicles entering the City from Salsette is also LEVIABLE on Bicycles, Tricycles and Children's Perambulators.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 14th August, 1894.

THE PORT CANNING & LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a TWENTIETH DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 20 per Share has been declared, and will be payable on and after TUESDAY, the 21st instant, to Shareholders on the Register on the 13th Idem, on production of their Share Certificates.

This Dividend will be paid to Shareholders in Bombay at the Company's Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, and to Shareholders in Calcutta, by Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., of that City, at their Office, No. 104, Clive Street.

By Order,
PEROSHAW B. R. MODY,
Manager.
Bombay, 13th August, 1894.

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB, NASIK.

PATRON: H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT and STRATHEARN, K.G.
VICE-PATRON: H. E. LORD HARRIS, G. C. I. E., Governor of Bombay.

ANNUAL TOURNAMENT, 1894.
PROGRAMME FOR LADIES:—
MONDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER.
PRACTICE.
TUESDAY, 11TH SEPTEMBER.
Allied Pairs, as published in Gentlemen's Programme.
WEDNESDAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER.
MORNING—Putting Competition. Entrance fee, Re. 1. Prize presented by A. UNWIN, Esq., I. C. S.
THURSDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER.
Honorary Secretary's Prize (Handicap). Entrance fee, Re. 1.
FRIDAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER.
Handicap. Entrance fee, Rs. 2.
SATURDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER.
The Club's Silver Medal Competition Scratch. Entrance fee, Rs. 2.

In the Allied Pairs the Prizes will be given as notified in the Gentlemen's Programme. In the other events a Second Prize of two-thirds and a third Prize of one-third the Entrance monies will be given: but no third Prize will be given in any event in which there are less than 6 Entries.

All Entrance Fees must be paid to, and Entrances lodged with, the Undersigned by 6 P.M. of the day preceding the particular Competitions.

In each event two Rounds of the Ladies' Links will decide the competition, one round to be played in the Morning and one in the Evening.

In the SATURDAY'S competition the Silver Medal will not be given as a Prize unless more than three Non-residents of the Station compete. In case the Silver Medal is withheld, a Suitable prize will be substituted for it.

All Matches will be played under the Rules of the Royal Western India Golf Club, Nasik.

The Committee reserve to themselves the right of making any Change in this Programme that they may deem necessary.

By Order of the Committee,
J. W. CLARKSON,
Ag. Hon. Secy., R. W. I. Golf Club.
NASIK, 1st August, 1894.

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB, NASIK.

PATRON: H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT and STRATHEARN, K.G.
VICE-PATRON: H. E. LORD HARRIS, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay.

ANNUAL TOURNAMENT, 1894.
PROGRAMME FOR GENTLEMEN,:—
MONDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER.
MORNING.—PRACTICE.
EVENING, 4 P.M.—Driving Competition. 1st Prize—A Silver-mounted Driver. Entrance fee, Re. 1.
TUESDAY, 11TH SEPTEMBER.
MORNING, 7 A.M.—A Handicap. Entrance fee, Rs. 2.
EVENING, 4 P.M.—Allied Pairs. Handicap. Entrance fee, Rs. 2 each Player. 1st prize for Ladies—Two-thirds of the entrance money. 2nd prize for Ladies—One-third ditto. No prize for Gentlemen.
WEDNESDAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER.
MORNING, 7 A.M.—Nasik Gymkhana Cup (Handicap) Entrance fee, Rs. 2.
EVENING, 3 P.M.—General Meeting.
THURSDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER.
MORNING, 7 A.M.—President's Prize—A Cup presented by W. Proteous, Esq. (Handicap). Entrance fee, Rs. 2.
EVENING, 4 P.M.—First Ties of Scratch Foursomes. Entrance fee, Rs. 4.
First Ties of Handicap Foursomes. Entrance fee, Rs. 4.
FRIDAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER.
MORNING, 7 A.M.—R. W. I. Golf Club Cup (Scratch), A Handicap will be played at the same time as the Scratch Cup is played for. Entrance fee, Rs. 2.
EVENING, 4 P.M.—Second Ties of Scratch Foursomes.
Second Ties of Handicap Foursomes.
SATURDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER.
MORNING, 7 A.M.—Bombay Gymkhana Cup (Handicap). Entrance fees, Rs. 2.
EVENING, 3 P.M.—Final Ties of Scratch Foursomes.
Final Ties of Handicap Foursomes.
6 P.M.—Distribution of Prizes.

Excepting in the Allied Pairs and the Foursomes, a Second Prize of two-thirds of the entrance money and a Third Prize of one-third will be given in each Event, provided there are more than 10 entries. If less than 19 entries, there will be no Third Prize; and if less than 6, no Second.

In the Handicaps for which a Special Prize is offered, there will only be 2 prizes equalling two-thirds and one-third of the Entrances, respectively.

In the Allied Pairs the Entrances will be awarded as previously stated, and in the Foursomes they will be divided equally between the winning Couple in each.

Two Foursomes will be played off at the same time—one for Scratch players, one for Handicap players—and each will be separate and distinct.

Each "Morning" event will be decided by 2 rounds of the Links, and each "Evening" event by one round, but in the Final ties of each Foursomes, 2 rounds will be played.

All Entrance Fees must be paid to, and Entrances lodged with, the Honorary Secretary by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the particular Competition.

The Club's Gold Medal will be given for the Best Average of 4 Scratch rounds, and the Club's Silver Medal for the Best Single Scratch Round, but no Medal will be given if the best Average or the best Single Score, as the case may be, exceed a certain limit to be fixed by the Committee at the time of the meeting with reference to the state of the Links. Only rounds played in the competitions published in this Programme will count.

All matches will be played under the Rules of the Club. Only Members of the Club are, under the Rules, allowed to compete in any of the Tournament competitions.

The Committee reserve to themselves the right of making any Change in this Programme that they may deem necessary.

There will be a Pool on each day's play.

Should there be time, extra Sky Handicaps will be arranged. The Entrance fee in each of such events will be Rs. 2.

By Order of the Committee,
J. W. CLARKSON,
Ag. Hon. Secy., R. W. I. Golf Club.
NASIK, 1st August, 1894.

NOTE.—Members are requested to notify their intention of visiting Nasik, so that the Honorary Secretary may make arrangements for their accomodation.

Any Member not having received a Copy of the above Programmes and a Statement of Account is requested to send his Address to the HONORARY SECRETARY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 178 OF 1894.

JAIKISONDASS GANGADASS and Others.....Plaintiffs.
VERSUS
TAPIBAI, Widow of MANGALDASS TAPIDASS.....Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the Creditors of the late MANGALDASS TAPIDASS that on MONDAY next, the 20th instant, or so soon thereafter as Counsel may be heard, an Application will be made to the High Court to Sanction the SALE by the Receiver appointed herein to Mr. JAMNADASS LALUBHAI of all the Assests of the said Deceased and of his Firm of TAPIDAS MANOREDASS for a sum sufficient to pay the Creditors at the Rate of Ten Annas and Six Pies in the Rupee, and to appoint the Receiver, Mr. P. S. KHAREGHAT, Special Commissioner to administer the Estate of the said deceased in terms of the Resolutions in that behalf passed at a Meeting of the Creditors of the Deceased, held on Saturday, the 11th Instant, which may be inspected at the Office of the Undersigned.—Dated this 13th day of August, 1894.

BHAISHANKER & KANGA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BROACH CITY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Broach City Press Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of August, 1894, at 2 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1894.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th day of August to the 22nd day of August, 1894, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
MOWJEE NARANDAS & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers,
Broach City Press Company, Limited.
Bombay, 6th August, 1894.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that GITABAI, Wife of HURIBA DHONDIBA, has agreed to SELL the undermentioned Property to BAI SITABAI, Widow of RAMCHUNDRA SITTARAM, Deceased. All persons having any claim thereto by way of gift, lease, lien, inheritance, mortgage or otherwise howsoever are required to send particulars of the same to the Undersigned, at their Office, Standard Buildings, Fort, within 14 Days from the date hereof, otherwise the Sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be treated as Waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and tax land or ground, together with two messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, and belonging to the said Gitabai, situate on the Northern side of the old Sonapore lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasurement Nine Hundred and Seventy-three Square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 127, new No. A-976, old survey Nos. 91 and 98, and new survey No. 8139, under the Name of Gitabai, Wife of Huriba Dhondiba, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C, Ward Nos. 3548, 3557 and 58, and Street Nos 1, 10 and 11, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by the properties of Sadanand Trimbuck and others, on the West by the properties of Pallonjee Dorabjee and others, on the North by the house of Pandoorung Cassinath, and on the South by the said old Sonapore Lane, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the said Gitabai and her tenants.—Dated this 14th day of August, 1894.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Purchaser's Attornies.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the Bombay Court of Small Causes.
SUIT NO. 289-1847 OF 1893.

NICHOLAS F. FEREIRA, of Bombay, Portuguese, Doctor of Medicine, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.
VERSUS
GHELLABHOY ATMARAM, of Surat, Tent Merchant, residing at Konari Bazar, the Sole Executor de son tort and Legal Representative of BAI GODAWARIBAI, Widow of BHAWAN DEWA DANA BHAGAT.....Defendant.

WHEREAS in Pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable Property, dated 30th Day of July, 1894, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL all the right, title and interest of the Defendant abovenamed in the following property at the instance of the Plaintiff. All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Bhandari Street, near Falkland Road, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement One Hundred and Eighty-four square yards or there abouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 809 and new No. 7972, and old survey No. 268, and new survey No. 4885, and is assessed by the Municipality under Street No. 35, and ward No. 6765 (1) and Street No. 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10, and ward No. 67A, 65 (2) and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Kessowjee, on or towards the South by the Falkland Road, on or towards the East Bhandari Street, and on or towards the West by the property of the Panch Mookhi Hanuman's Temple, and which premises are in the occupation of the tenants of Bai Godawaribai, Widow of Bhawani Dana.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same), that they should on or before the 6th Day of September, 1894, lodge in my Office a Statement verified by oath or solemnly affirmed of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 11th day of August, 1894.

A. K. OLIVER,
Assistant Commissioner.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, accompanied with Five per cent. Cash or Government Currency Notes, will be received by the Chief Engineer, His Highness' Government P. W. D., for the Works mentioned in the subjoined List in connection with the City Water Works up to Noon of the 4TH SEPTEMBER, 1894.

2. The Deposits of all unsuccessful Tenderers will be returned by the Chief Engineer as soon as the successful Candidate has been declared.

3. The Deposit of the successful Contractor will be retained by Government, and he will have to supplement this by a Deposit of another 3 per cent., making 5 per cent. in all on the amount Tendered for the successful and due fulfilment of all terms of the Agreement. It will be optional with the Chief Engineer to deduct 5 per cent. from each Bill at the time of each payment as a further Security.

4. It will be optional with any person to Tender for one or as many works as he can carry out, or for all works conjointly for the entire scheme.

5. All plans, estimates, specifications, forms of agreement, and schedule of rates can be seen at the Office of the Chief Engineer between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

6. No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of any Tenders.

CITY WATER WORKS.

		Rs.
1.	Outlet and screening tower at Meer Allum Tank	10,000
2.	Filter beds	65,000
3.	Service Reservoir	98,227
4.	Cisterns for High Level Supply	25,395
5.	Main Pipe from Meer Allum Tank	1,21,963
6.	Main and Branch Pipes within the City	2,93,764
7.	Rock Excavations	10,132
8.	Versalgundy Channel improvements	15,000
9.	Constructing Channel from Parti Tank to Meer Allum Tank	16,200
10.	Improvements to first 15 miles of Ibrahimpatam Channel	50,000

SYED ALI BILGRAMI,
Secretary to Government,
H. H. the Nizam's P. W. D. (Railways and Mines).
Office of Secretary to Government, H.H.'s P. W. D. (Railways and Mines), Hyderabad, Dated 8th August, 1894.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent CURE. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1894.

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At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES.—18ct. Gold Pencil cases fitted for Cedar Pencils, plain or Engine-turned. Slide action with Watch Chain attachment, Rs. 30 to 75. Silver, Rs. 8. Telescopic Pencil Cases, gold Rs. 25 to Rs. 60. Silver, Rs. 3 to Rs. 12.—MARCKS & Co., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

54 FIRST AWARDS at the CHICAGO Exhibition. More than double than all Manufacturers put together. 300 Medals and Diplomas at other Exhibitions. No further Guarantee required for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

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WATERPROOF BILLIARD COVERS.—Indispensable during the Monsoon. May be had of JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Lt., 18, Marine Street.

20,000 lbs. TEAS! FRESH SPRING CROP Selections!! From General Younghusband's Celebrated Gardens, Kangra Valley!! Really Choice Teas at unprecedentedly Low Rates from MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO LET.—Commodious Unfurnished BUNGALOW, at Pedder Road, Breach Candy. Rent, Rs. 160, Apply Traffic Manager's Office, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MATHERAN.—"JEWAJEE HALL" and "ST. ELMO" TO LET for the Cold Season. Rent moderate. Near the Rugby Plateau and Gymkhana. For Rent, &c., apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel.

HIGH CLASS CEYLON TEA.—Golden Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-12; Rose Pekoe, Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-6; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4; Broken Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-2; and Pekoe, Re. 1 per lb. Discount allowed to Messes. Clubs, Merchants, and other large buyers.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have been here on one, two or three occasions, and always found everything as it ought to be. The Proprietor is very kind and obliging, the servants respectful and willing; in short, the Hotel is a comfortable and good one. My brother, Col. Hennessy, and General Bartleman have put up here, and were likewise satisfied.—R. L. HENNESSY.

SITUATION WANTED, by a European, in any Capacity. Experience Varied. Excellent Testimonials. Apply immediately to "X. Y. Z.", care of this Office.

WANTED, at once, a Competent and Influential BROKER to arrange and push an Export Trade in Produce, etc. Only the Experienced need apply stating terms, to "EXPORT," care of this Office.

WANTED, a Scholastic APPOINTMENT, immediately, by an English University GRADUATE. Ten years' Experience at Home and abroad. English Literature and French. Apply ARTIUM MAGISTER, care of this Office.

WANTED.—An English GENTLEMAN desires to obtain an Appointment as Secretary to a Club or Society. Unexceptional Credentials. Salary no object. Send as soon as possible to SECRETARY, care of this Office.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. R. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Gokhlara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr H. L. BATLIWALA, Delhi, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS, Fresh Fish, Fruit, yes, Ham, Bacon, Cheese, the best to be had in Bombay. A treat for the gods. All good things provided for New Year's Day. We supplied the well-known and popular Caterer, Mr. H. Whitaker, during the Visit of H. R. H. the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, H. R. H. Nicolaivitch, Este, Arch-Duke of Austria, and at the Annual Tours of the Viceroy. Local and Country Orders receive our best and prompt attention. Remit money to cover a portion of the cost.—J. LEWIS, & Co., 9, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

MESSRS. V. FUCILE & Co., HAIR-DRESSERS and PERFUMERS, have just received a Fresh Supply, by last Mail, of Highly Scented Perfumeries, Soaps, Hair Dyes of different shades, Eau Fountain de Jouvence (Golden Hairwash), Hairness for the Front and Back hair, and all other kind of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen. A Trial Order is respectfully Solicited.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week. Contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

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PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REQUIRED, IN PARIS, by a FRENCH GENTLEMAN knowing English and the Buying of French Goods, the Management for an Indian Firm, who would have its own Office in Paris to buy or sell without a Commissionaire. Highest References. Write: PINCHOU, 6, Rue Mornay, Paris.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE.....Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

NOTICES.

EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 16th August, this being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments' Act, 1881.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th August, 1894, at 5-30 P.M.

R. REEVE,
Hony. Secretary.
26th July, 1894.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Dockyard, through Registered Post, upto 1 P. M. (Gun-fire), on the 21ST AUGUST, 1894, for the Supply for one year by Contract at Bombay of MISCELLANEOUS MARINE STORES.

For further particulars see Bombay "Government Gazette" of 2nd August, 1894, or Apply to the Marine Storekeeper of this Yard.

P. J. FALLE,
For Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 30th July, 1894.

CAWNPORE SUGAR WORKS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.....Rs. 6,00,000
In Shares of Rs. 100 each.

Registered 23rd April, 1894, under the Indian Companies' Act 1882.

For Shares apply to
BEGG SUTHERLAND & Co.,
Managing Agents,
Cawnpore.

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OOTACAMUND,
NILGIRI HILLS.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL is the Largest in the Station, containing Comfortable Family Suites, and Bachelors' Quarters, and Table d hote. A good Billiard Table has just been added.

Best Brands of Wines.

Special attention is given to Kitchen Department.

G. D'ANGELIS,
Proprietor.

NOTICE.

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY,
INCLUDING J. R. RY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief for the Supply of (7,200) Seven Thousand Two Hundred Tons of Fresh Screened CARDIFF COAL (Powell's Duffryn) and (1,200) Twelve Hundred Tons DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY, and (60) Sixty Tons HARD GLAMORGON COAL, best quality, to be taken into Country Craft from alongside vessels in Bombay Harbour and delivered into Wagons at Bhavnagar, Verawal or Porebunder Bunders. Tenders, which must be accompanied by an Earnest Fee of Rs. 500 in Currency Notes or Government papers), will be received, at Ghadechi up to 31ST AUGUST Noon, 1894, and should be superscribed, "Tender for Coal." Supply to commence in September and be completed by the End of December, 1894. Forms of Tender with conditions of supply can be had on payment of Re. 1 on application to—

THE STOREKEEPER,
B.-G.-J.-P. Railway,
Ghadechi, Kathiawar

THE BRITANNIA MILLS, LIMITED.

RENEWAL OF DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE DIRECTORS of the Britannia Mills, Limited, having resolved to RENEW the Company's DEBENTURE LOAN of Rupees Six Lakhs falling due on the 15th October next, Notice is hereby given that applications for same in writing will be received by the Undersigned up to 31st August, 1894.

The Debentures will be 1,200 of Rs. 500 each Statement bearing Interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable Half-yearly, as per Coupons attached, the Principal being repayable on 15th October, 1899.

The Company's Lands, Buildings and Machinery, costing Rs. 18,56,444-14-0 as per books, will be assigned over to Trustees for the benefit of the Debenture-holders as at present, and the Deed of Trust and the Clauses in the Debentures will nearly be the same as are contained in the present agreements.

The monies will be called up and Interest to run from the 14th October, 1894.

Present holders of Debentures will please note (should they not be inclined to Renew them) that they will be paid in full with Interest on the 15th October, 1894, and Interest will cease to run on their holdings from that date.

A Deposit of 5 per cent. should accompany every application.

Present holders of Debentures need not send a Deposit while confirming their intention to Renew.

The Directors will advice allotments to each applicant in due time in proportion to the number of applications received, and may return Deposits in full or part as they deem proper.

By Order of the Board,
KHATAU MAKANJEE SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 24th July, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 677 OF 1892.

TRIMBUCK RAMCHANDRA TELANG, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Chowpaty, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay...Plaintiff.
VERSUS
JOSHI DEWJEE ASSA, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Mazagon, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, and PRAGJEE BHIMJEE, Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Mandvie Bunder, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above Suit and bearing date the Twenty-eighth Day of September One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-three the following Immoveable Property will be sold by Public Auction, before G. H. FARRAN, Esq., Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of August, 1894, at the hour of three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Trimbuck Ramchandra Telang, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Joshi Dewjee Asa and Pragjee Bhimjee, or any of them in all that piece of land, with the messuages and buildings thereon, situate in Mazagon, and containing Eleven Thousand Three hundred and Eighty-one square yards and sixty-two one-hundredths of another square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of the Bombay Flour Mills Company, Limited, on the West partly by the property of Begam Fatma, wife of Sooltana Mahomed Hoosein, and partly by the property of the late Byramjee Jeejeebhai, Esq., C.S.I., on the South by other property belonging to (the Lessors) Bai Perozbai, widow of Rustomjee Nowrojee Motabhoy, and Bai Meherbai, wife of Dadabhoy Rustomjee Dady, and on the East by the Mazagon, road, and registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 455, of this land about eleven thousand three hundred and twenty-six square yards is leasehold property, held under two leases, each dated 4th March, 1887, as modified by an agreement, dated Twenty-eighth May one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two and fifty-five square yards and sixty-two one-hundredths of another square yard or thereabouts, is land purchased from the Municipality. The said leasehold land is subject to the payment of rent amounting to Rupees three hundred and forty and annas eight (340-8). A portion admeasuring four hundred and fifty-five square yards of the leasehold land has been underleased at Rupees (97) ninety-two a month. Another portion admeasuring nine hundred and thirty-one square yards, at Rupees (93) eighty-five a month, and another portion, admeasuring three hundred and fifty-five square yards, at Rupees (38) thirty-eight a month.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nanabhai and Hormasjee, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, Trimbuck Ramchandra Telang. No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 25th Day of June, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

BANGALORE UNITED SERVICE CLUB.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.*

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-15 p.m.
Stanley Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Dance, G. I. P. Railway Institute, Parel, 9 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Nubia entered, and the steamers Imaum and Arapaboe left the dock yesterday.

CRICKET.—Owing to the match between the Hindus and the Bombay Gymkhana on Saturday next, the match between Messrs. Ralli Brothers' C. C. and Mr. Dhondy's team has been postponed to 8th September.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT AT BANDORA.—J. Arthur, a Native Christian, aged fifty years, was, on Monday last, admitted into the J. J. Hospital, suffering from a fracture of a rib on the right side, said to have been caused by a carriage running against him, on Saturday last, at Bandora. The injured person did not inform the Bandora police of the accident.

A FALL FROM A WALL.—Krishna Baji, aged fourteen years, a labourer, employed in the Khatao Muckonji Mill, Haines Road, was, on Monday last, trying to get out of the mill by climbing over the compound wall at the back, when he fell from a height of about fourteen feet, sustaining a fracture of the right ankle. Krishna was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

MALERS IN COUNCIL.—The meeting of the members of the Foolmalee caste, residing at Khetwady, Girgaum, Byculla, and other places, was held at the residence of Mr. Vitoba Bhayarufee, at Khetwady, on the 13th instant, for the purpose of making rules and appointing a punch to manage the affairs of the caste. The rules were made and passed, and the punch consisting of fourteen members was appointed, Mr. Vitoba Bhayarufee being its president.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a practice match between the B. V. A. A. C. and Rangers' F. C., this evening, at 5-30 o'clock. The following team will represent the B. V. A. :—Full-back, Gr. A. Quinney; three-quarter-backs, Grs. W. H. Cole, C. F. Spencer, F. Hogan, and honorary member A. Chadwick; half-backs, Grs. F. V. Joyce and Morrod; and forwards, Grs. J. A. Hickey, A. Wise, E. W. Flower, C. Rowbotham, W. Booker, A. Hodgett, Whittle, and Corpl. Zurhorst, Reserve, Gr. P. E. Flower.

GAMBLERS IN TROUBLE.—At the instance of Inspector Goold, Mahomed Vahed Alli and four others were, yesterday, placed before Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, the first accused being charged with keeping a common gaming-house at Bellasis Road, and the rest together with the first with gaming therein with cards and money. The accused who were arrested by Mr. Good in the act of gambling at 2-30 p.m. on Monday, in a room kept by the first accused, were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each, with the alternative of fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

CATTLE-LIFTING.—Yesterday, before Mr. Dustoor, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Nelmes charged Ganesh Odhaw and Phulloo Gangaram, milkman, residing at Camattipura, with dishonestly receiving and disposing of a buffalo and a calf, valued at Rs. 45, belonging to Ramji Narayen, also a milkman, residing at Stone Bunder. Complainant having missed the cattle from the open place at Stone Bunder where they were grazing, made a report to the police. On enquiry it was found that a Hindu, residing at Agripada, was in possession of the buffalo and the calf. The man being questioned pointed out the accused as the persons from whom he had purchased the cattle. On the evidence before the court, his Worship convicted the accused and sentenced them each to three months' rigorous imprisonment.—There was also a charge of theft against the accused in respect of a buffalo, valued at Rs. 125, belonging to Sukoo Jasroo, a milkman, residing at Stone Bunder. The buffalo was sold to a dyer for Rs. 16. The accused were sentenced to three and two months' rigorous imprisonment, respectively, for this offence.

THEFT BY A DISCHARGED SERVANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Ellis charged Bhana Kika, a Hindu, aged fifty years, before Mr. E. Wilkin, with having, on the morning of the 12th instant, committed theft of a harness, valued at Rs. 70, belonging to Oosman Dawood, a timber merchant, having his shop at Tank Bunder, and residing at Nakoda Street. About two months ago, the accused was in the service of the complainant, but as he intended to go to his native country on account of ill-health, he was discharged from the service after having remained under complainant's employ for fifteen days. About 5 o'clock, on Sunday morning, accused was going along Mount Road, Mazagon, with a harness in his possession when a policeman doing duty on that road stopped him, and asked him as to how he came by the harness. As the accused could not give a satisfactory explanation, the sepoy arrested him, and placed him before Mr. Ellis. Upon inquiry it was discovered that an hour before the arrest the accused had stolen the harness from the complainant's stable, which adjoins his timber-yard at Tank Bunder. The accused having pleaded guilty to the charge was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

LAST night, the Stanley Opera Company produced "My Sweet-heart" for the last time on the boards of The Tivoli Theatre, before a large and appreciative audience. The hero and heroine Tony (Mr. Stephenson) and Tina (Miss Nellie de Lorme) were received with repeated *encores*. Mr. Tommy Empson, who had to prepare his part of Bartlet, on a very short notice, did more than justice to it, and was found quite at home as if he was playing it all his career. Miss Potter creditably went through her part of Mrs. Fleeter, and with such reality that she met with hisses and groans from the most criticising audience occupying the back seats. Her acting was much appreciated. Mr. Warner, as Dr. Oliver, made a strong impression upon the audience as a versatile artiste. Mr. Walter Stanley kept up the house by his usually funny and amusing hits. The Grand Duchess will be staged to-night, when all the favourites are announced to take part. Miss Fanny Stanley will appear as the Grand Duchess, Mr. Harry Stanley as General Boom, Miss N. de Lorme as Wanda, and Mr. Fawcett as Fritz.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

PROGRAMME for this evening, commencing at 5-16 p. m. sharp :—

I.—Tent-pegging over a hurdle. Peg 15 yards from hurdle. A. horses, B. ponies.

II.—Jumping competition for horses.

III.—"V. C." Competition, teams of four to ride over a hurdle to a point, and rescue four dummies from under an enemy's fire, returning with dummies over same course. Team doing it in shortest time to win.

IV.—Needle-and-Thread Race. Gentleman's nomination. Lady to ride over a hurdle to a point and hand nominator a thread with which he must threadle a needle and give to lady, who will return to the winning post. Ladies have not to dismount, and when returning to winning post do not go over the jump.

V.—Pony Scurry. For all ponies 13-3 and under, that have won a race, value Rs. 40 ors over, catch-weights. Distance, about ¼ mile. (W. I. T. C. and Polo certificates accepted.)

Competitors are requested to make their entries at the Gymkhana or send them to the honorary secretary, before midday, to-day, but post entries will be accepted.

T. W. BIRKETT,
August 15. Honorary Secretary.

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE imports and exports of gold and silver during th official year 1894-95 up to 10th July are as follows :—

In the month of May 1894.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	14,19,804	41,41,191	55,60,995
Exports	66,38,938	13,91,070	80,30,008
Net Imports	—52,09,134	27,50,121	—24,59,013

To the end of the month of May 1894.—(Progressive).	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	40,69,189	1,01,96,040	1,42,65,229
Exports	1,12,31,640	31,10,333	1,43,41,974
Net Imports	—71,62,451	70,85,707	76,743

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1894-95.

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of May 1894	3,137	13,943	17,080
To the end of the month of May 1894, (Progressive)	4,15,373	19,716	4,35,089

Coined and Examined.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of May 1894	2,37,601	.....	2,37,601
To the end of the month of May 1894, (Progressive)	9,45,910	....	9,45,9

CRICKET.

ELPHINSTONE C. CLUB VS. SIR J. J. C. CLUB.

THIS match was played on the Esplanade on Sunday, the 12th instant, and resulted in a win for the Elphinstonians by 3 wickets and 72 runs. The following is the full score :—

SIR J. J. C. CLUB.
1st Innings.

E Gazdar, c Sanjana, b Machliwalla	8
S D Randeria, c Seervai, b Machliwalla	3
N C Bapasola, run out	6
J N Baharucha, st S Mody, b Pochkhanawalla	16
R Pagdiwalla, c Patel, b Machliwalla	23
F Patel, c Sanjana, b Pochkhanawalla	0
B Gagrat, b Pochkhanawalla	2
S Ranji, b Pochkhanawalla	3
R Bhai Munshi, c Seervai, b Pochkhanawalla	6
D Guard, not out	3
N H Chinoy, c D Mody, b Machliwalla	1
Extras	6
Total	77

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
B C Machliwalla	100	7	35	4
S M Kaka	73	8	9	0
S P Pochkhanawalla	80	3	29	5

ELPHINSTONE C. CLUB.
1st Innings.

B C Machliwalla, c Chinoy, b Bapasola	14
S P Pochkhanawalla, b Ranji	18
D E Mody, c Chinoy, b Bapasola	18
C M Patel, b Chinoy	11
M H Sanjana, b Bapasola	1
N B Saklatwalla, b Patel	44
S H Mody, b Chinoy	23
S P Seervai, not out	8
N P Panthakey, S M Kaka, J B Spencer (did not bat)	
Extras	12
Total	149

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
N H Chinoy	115	6	43	2
R Bhai Munshi	30	0	21	0
N C Bapasola	140	6	56	3
S Ranji	50	4	15	1
F Patel	14	0	2	1

B. V. A. A. C. *VS.* A. AND N. S. C. C.

A match was played between the above teams on Saturday last, and resulted in a draw. The following is the score :—

A. AND N. S. C. C.

Robinson, b Jackson	16
Phillips, c Claridge, b Jackson	3
Phillips, c Jackson, b Claridge	20
Carter, l-b-w b Jackson	13
Walmsley, b Claridge	8
Easdon, run out	0
Richardson, not out	7
Phillips, c Claridge, b Jackson	4
Kerr, not out	6
Extras	6
Total for 7 wickets	79

B. V. A. A. C.

Gr Brimmell, l-b-w Richardson	8
Gr Claridge, b Richardson	0
Sergt Jackson, not out	23
Gr Worman, b Richardson	0
Gr Gouldston, run out	10
Total for 4 wickets	41

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

NEW HIGH SCHOOL *Vs.* SIR J. J. P. B. INSTITUTE.

According to anticipation this match resulted in an easy victory for last year's champions by ten wickets. The winners maintained the reputation they acquired last year as a good all-round team. Their strength lies especially in their bowling, as they possess in B. Bilimoria and S. Dadyseth, perhaps the best pair of school bowlers, the former of whom, it will be remembered, specially distinguished himself last year in the match played between an eleven of the Association and a strong one got up by Mr. Raikes. The Sir Jamsetjee School on winning the toss decided to defend their wickets, but with the exception of Tavaria (16) no one succeeded in getting into double figures. The total was 52, of which 13 were extras. Even the score would have been considerably less if the fieldmen had been placed more judiciously. B. Bilimoria, Dadyseth, and Kooka took four, three, and two wickets for 19, 14, and 6 runs respectively. The New High School responded with 79 runs to which total Mody contributed 20, B. Bilimoria 18, Udvaria 14 not out, and Bharucha 11. Tavaria who took five wickets for 31 runs was the most successful bowler. In the second innings the Sir Jamsetjee School put up 48, Vassigara with 11 being the highest scorer. Bilimoria 5 for 18 and Iranee 4 for 12 were responsible for this result. The New High School obtained the 22 runs wanted to win without losing a wicket, Dadyseth, the captain, making 18 not out. In the next round the match between the winners and the Elphinstone High School ought to be very interesting. There are two more matches left to be played yet in the second round. One between the Proprietary High School and the Parsee Orphanage will be decided on the Esplanade this morning, while to-morrow the Cathedral High School tries conclusions with St. Mary's Institution on the Y. M. C. A. ground.

BARONET *Vs.* LIBERAL (ESPLANADE).

The Baronet Club played their ninth match of this season with the Liberal, and defeated them by 48 runs. The latter, in their first innings, put 83, against the 131 of the former. The chief contributors were Desai 18, Mavjee 14, J. Writer 13, and B. Mistry 12, Bharucha and Raja bowled well from their side. Baronet then went in, but things looked very sad, as seven of their good players, including Raja and Colabawalla, were put out for 57 runs only, when Reporter and Kapadia went to the rescue, and raised the score to 120, when Reporter was bowled for a creditable and well-played 44, Kapadia had the reputation of being not out, putting 26 to his credit. M. Framji, Bharucha, and Colabawalla compiled 16, 13, and 13 runs, respectively.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 17th and 18th silver spoon competition for the monsoon season aggregate took place at Santa Cruz, on Saturday last, distance 200 and 300 yards.

Colr.-Sergt. Brown at 200 yards and Sergt. Fry at 300 yards, with 31 and 30 respectively coming in first. The competition for Saturday next will be at 500 and 600 yards. The following are the scores:—

	Scores. 300 yds.
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	30*
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	25
Corpl C A Cutler, G I P Ry Vols	25
Cr-Sergt J B Brown, Poona Volunteers	24
Qr-Mr-Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Sergt-Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Lieut D J Sharpe, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Lance-Corpl J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Volunteer W Mackesson, B B and C I Ry Vols	20
Sergt-Instr G Perry, Bo Vol Rifles	6

* Winner of Spoon.

	Scores. 200 yds.
Cr-Sergt J B Brown, Poona Volunteers	31*
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	29
Sergt-Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	26
Corpl C A Cutler, G I P Ry Vol	26
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	25
Qr-Mr-Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	25
Volunteer W Mackesson, B B and C I Ry Vol	24
Sergt-Instr G Perry, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Lieut D J Sharpe, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Lance-Corpl J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	17

* Handicapped 2 points.

WHILST in the public mind the great vine at Hampton Court Palace is esteemed the most remarkable, even that is excelled in dimensions by the still greater vine at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Park. Not only these giants, but probably all other vines in the kingdom, have to give place for extent and productiveness to that most remarkable vine which is just at the present moment carrying the enormous quantity of 852 bunches, and a total weight materially exceeding half-a-ton. This is growing at Manresa House, Roehampton, in a vinery, 224 feet long by 11 feet wide. The vine was planted by the present gardener, Mr. Davis, as a cutting, on to a wall outside, more than thirty years ago. But finding that in the natural soil such capital growth was made, the present house was specially built for its accommodation, so that now the vine and its main stems stand partly across the house, just two-thirds up its length. There are seven main rods, or branches, running horizontally each way. These are allowed to carry laterals, or fruiting shoots, on the upper sides only, so that the grapes, now fast becoming black (for the variety is the black Hamburgh) hang the entire length of the roof in straight, even lines, instead of up the roof, as is commonly the case. Over 2,000 bunches were cut out after they had set. The value of the crop, estimated at two shillings per pound—which is, as good grapes go, perhaps not a high figure—would be £112. Probably no other tree of any kind in the kingdom could produce such a sum in fruit annually.

LADY GERTRUDE STOCK writes : "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say I find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleans these head of dandruff.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice RANADE.)

ACQUITTAL OF FOUR ACCUSED OF A CHARGE OF MURDER.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* RAGHO VALAD VITHOBA AND THREE OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Arthur H. Unwin, Sessions Judge of Nasik, who, on the 2nd ultimo, found the four accused guilty of murder, and sentenced three of them to death, and one to transportation for life. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, appeared for the accused; and the Government pleader for the Crown.

The accused Vithoba, No. 2, had been police patel of Waghie some twenty or twenty-five years; he is father of accused Nos. 1 and 3; and his wife is sister to accused No. 4. They were charged with having murdered one Ghogu, on the night of the 11th April last, by attacking him, as he lay asleep in the doorway of a sugar shed, with some heavy blunt instrument, such as a ploughshare; and thereafter lifting up the corpse, and throwing it, face downwards, into a pit furnace, on which cane juice of Ghogu's had, that night, been boiling in a large iron pan. For the prosecution four witnesses were examined who purported to be eye-witnesses of the murder. As to motive, the accused Vithoba Patel is said to have often openly declared that no one else but Ghogu could have set fire to some bajri produce of his, which lay on the latter's floor hard by, and that, as sure as he was Vithoba Patel, as Ghogu had burned his bajri, so he would burn Ghogu. The Sessions Judge, differing from the assessors, found all the four accused guilty and sentenced them as mentioned above.

On the 30th ultimo, their Lordships called for the evidence before themselves of four of the witnesses in the case. These witnesses were examined on the 9th instant before their Lordships.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering his decision, said: Vithoba valad Goura, police patel of Waghie, his son Ragho, and his wife's brother Baliram have been sentenced to death, and another son of Vithoba, named Ganput, to transportation for life, by the Sessions Judge of Nasik on convictions for the murder of Ghogu at Waghie on the night of the 11th April last. The learned judge bases these convictions chiefly on the testimony of four eye-witnesses, whose demeanour he observed and whose statements he has examined, with much care. The two assessors, however, took the contrary view, saying that they did not believe these four persons were present at the crime, and remarking that they made no attempt to prevent it or to inform of it, as might be expected from eye-witnesses. The case comes before this court both for confirmation of the three sentences of death and on appeal of the four prisoners. Besides other injuries done to the body of Ghogu which was found in a sugar burning furnace on the morning of the 12th April there was a wound on the head fracturing the right parietal, frontal, and occipital bones. It is clear on the evidence that Ghogu met a violent death on the night of the 11th April; and Mr. Branson who appeared here for the prisoners did not contend that a murder had not been committed. His argument is that the crime has not been brought home to the prisoners; and that the view of the evidence taken by the judge is wrong and that taken by the assessors right. The law imposes on this court the duty of deciding on the evidence whether there is reasonable certainty that the prisoners are guilty. It is urged for the defence that the district police officers have tutored these men to testify against the prisoners; that the same officers have misconducted themselves and conspired with a number of witnesses to induce the Sessions Judge to believe that the missing part of the right leg had been consumed by fire, a false story supported even by false statements written by the head constable, Dodekhan, who made the investigation required by Section 174 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; and that the cause of this wicked and atrocious conspiracy to convict men and get them sentenced to death on false evidence of pretended eye-witnesses and of suspicious conduct on the part of the prisoners is that the police either made no proper investigation or were unable to find out where the killing had occurred, no place with traces of blood having been found, nor any blood-stained garments or weapons. On the other hand, the prosecution theory is that the police patel being one of the murderers used his power and influence, until 3 or 4 p.m., of the 12th April, when the police officers had arrived, to thwart justice and to conceal the traces of the crime. The patel Vithoba says that from the time the corpse was found in the kiln in the early morning he stayed by it and went nowhere else; and did not even move the corpse out of the kiln or turn over the head and face in order to identify the dead man, until the police came about 3 p.m. He does not appear to have made any search for a place of blood or blood-stained clothes, or to have inquired who were present or taken down any evidence. It is manifest that he did not do what every police patel is bound to do under the ancient practice made law by Bombay Act 8 of 1867, Sections 11 and 13. He did hold the pretence of an inquest but without removing the body from the kiln or inspecting it in the usual way, and the verdict and report (Ex. B and C) make no suggestion of wounds and state that Ghogu may have tumbled into the kiln when trying to light a cheroot and that the right hand and right leg were burnt and the face was lying imbedded in ashes, and there was no way of getting out the body. All this is certainly suspicious; and it is to be noted that the father and uncle of the eye-witness, Bhica, and also the prisoner Baliram were three out of the five punch who took the patel's inquest. The patel excuses his conduct in leaving the body in the kiln by professing a fear lest the district police officers should chide him. The head constable, Dodekhan, has deposed before us, that the patel made this excuse at the time, and this witness also swore that in the Nasik District, the police patels do not forward dead bodies for medical examination until after the arrival of the district police. It appears from the evidence that the widow of Ghogu had expressed her suspicions that the murderers belonged to the patel's family; and possibly this may have influenced the patel to leave things in statu quo till the less interested policemen came from Jalhed Thana. Now it is no excuse in law that a officer was afraid to do his duty, Q. E. vs. Maganlal, I. L. R., 14, Bombay 132; he must do it precisely as the law requires, Q. E. vs. Chagan, ibid 352; and there appears to be no proper explanation of the patel's failure to forward the corpse to the hospital assistant. We have, however, noticed that in several districts, the police patels do not act with the promptness enjoined by Bombay Act 8 of 1867; it may be that they are afraid to act without the concurrence of the district police. But neither the committing magistrate nor the Sessions Judge has tested the patel's conduct by the above Act, and we must leave it to the magistrates of Nasik reminding them that they are the proper judges of the conduct of the police in cases coming before them and are bound to pronounce on it, Kendillon vs. Maltby, 2 Moody and Rob 446. Whatever may have been his motives, the inaction of the patel was calculated to enable the murderers to escape or to destroy such traces of the crime as the flow of blood occasions. The evidence is that his report was sent off in the forenoon, and the police say they did not get it till 2 p.m., though the Jalkheda post is only four miles off. The head constable in charge, Dodekhan, seems to have at once sent off the reports required by Section 174 of the Criminal Procedure Code; but he did not go at once to Waghie himself, though he sent on Shahbuddin, another policeman, to assemble a punch. Thus the head constable never saw the corpse where it lay. He arrived some time after Shahbuddin had got it out of the kiln. Dodekhan then held his own inquest under Section 174 of the Code; and he has told us that he allowed Vithoba, then accused of the murder, to sign the report and to take some official part in it, which was not at all required by law and was under such circumstances improper. Section 174 requires the report to be made by the police officer; the responsibility for the inquiry is on him, and there is no way of shifting this on to the people, the punch, in whose presence he makes it, though they may sign if they concur. Dodekhan has told this court that the report (Ex. D) in the column, entitled opinion of the punch, is his own opinion; but the column of remarks appears to hint the contrary; and we may infer that Dodekhan did not take on himself the complete responsibility for true statement which Section 174 imposes but wished to represent the statement as that of the punch. Besides using Vithoba the patel as officially present, the witness Raghonath who had already written the reports B and C was the scribe and the accused Baliram, who is also named in the document itself as suspected of the murder, was the writer of signatures for some of the punch. In this document D we find the theory of the prosecution as to the cause of death. It adopts the whole theory of burning; it accounts by burning alone for the disappearance of the right leg from a little below the knee joint; and says the right hand had been burnt away. These statements are twice repeated as also that the nose and eyes are destroyed by burning. Other wounds are mentioned as such as might be caused by beating or burning; and the last statement is that as the body is burnt, it is impossible to say whether it was thrown into the kiln or fell in. Dodekhan having said before this court that the eyes, nose, and mouth were intact we asked him why he reported in Ex D that they were destroyed by burning and his answer was evasive, viz., that they were flattened by pressure and covered with ashes. As Dodekhan has sworn that he examined the face closely it is not to his credit that the statement should have been made in his report under Section 174. Shahbuddin gave it up in the Sessions Court; and Tikaram who took the corpse to the doctor has all along said that the face had not been burned. Dodekhan began at the Sessions to abandon the statement about the right hand fingers being burned away; and said they were bent inwards and he thought some were missing. But Constable Tikaram denies this; and Shahbuddin who swore to the judge that the right hand fingers and thumb had been burned away leaving only a stump, had forgotten this before us; and after giving some cunning answers about contraction of the fingers reverted to the statement about the burning. It is apparent from the above that on the 12th April the police had adopted very fully the theory of accidental death by burning suggested in the village; although the theory is started in Ex. D that there may have been a beating, and although Dodekhan, trying to put himself into the position of a coroner with a jury and to evade his duty under Section 174 of investigation, allowed the untrue report D. to go forth, nevertheless he sent the corpse to the hospital assistant in order to get the doubts cleared up. Yet now, in spite of these doubts of Dodekhan at the time, we are asked to believe this lying document and to disbelieve the medical witness, on matters of fact as well as of opinion, although he is the official appointed in this very behalf by the Governor in Council. The Sessions Judge must have disbelieved this officer, although no insinuation has been made against either his character or skill. But possibly the learned judge failed to notice that the hospital assistant never said, as the judge assumes, in a question he put to Vithoba, that the right leg had been burned away. It was not proper to take the doctor's evidence in chief by merely reading out his deposition before the magistrate. When we were informed by both Mr. Branson and the learned Government pleader that if the evidence of the hospital assistant is true, that of the four eye-witnesses must be false, the solution of the disappearance of the leg being the test of their stories, we determined to examine him and the chief witnesses for the opposite theory in this court, so that we might be in as good as position as the learned judge and the assessors for ascertaining the facts. The four eye-witnesses do not account at all for the disappearance of all the flesh and bone below the right knee joint, except by the theory that it was consumed in the kiln as two of them, Mavji and Khusha, expressly wished the Sessions Court to believe, they having seen the tibia with the flesh burned off, the bone remaining, and other signs of burning on other parts. What they said about the face and right arm is clearly untrue, being abandoned by the police. The widow and daughter of Ghogu told the same story about the burning. But it is clear that neither of these women nor anybody made any real effort to get the body taken out; not even Shahbuddin who says he saw it burning at 3 p.m. and left it there burning for about half an hour while he went to get a punch assembled. It seems to us incredible that the sugar cane stalks would be alight for about twelve hours. It does not seem likely that the patel if guilty, would expose himself to all the suspicion that would follow such unusual conduct as sitting for hours superintending the destruction of the corpse. People do that sometimes after committing murder but not in presence of a multitude. Besides, Vithoba got no good by it; he did not get the body destroyed; not even the features injured, so that the corpse remained to witness against the murderer. There being no motive for merely burning the right leg, the reasonable assumption is that there was no fire alight in the kiln when the patel sat there. Why it should have been put there is a question this court cannot answer. Such things are sometimes done in order to make it appear probable that the people who are near the place where a corpse is thrown have committed the murder. For these reasons we come to the conclusion that the evidence of the hospital assistant is wholly to be believed, and that there were no signs whatever of burning on any part of the corpse, and no blisters. He found the right hand quite unburned and the right leg showed below the knee a stump where the tibia had been cut off altogether with a cutting instrument. He has sworn that the chief constable, Ramchander, was present when he examined the corpse. Ramchander was not called by the prosecution; and we must here remark that the onus lies very heavily on the prosecution when the theory put forward to justify convictions in a case of murder is entirely opposed to the medical evidence given on matters of fact as well of opinion by an impartial officer appointed by the Government to assist the work of justice in these very matters. The above reasons, especially the garbled statement recorded by Dodekhan under Section 174 require us to examine with great caution the positive statements of the eye-witnesses who have not been called here. One of them Mavji, received a pardon from the magistrate under Section 337; and we must treat him as an accomplice witness and point out that the magistrate ought to have recorded his reasons. None of the four made any disclosures until the 10th April; two of them at first denied all knowledge. Ghogu's daughter told the magistrate that Khusha came to her early on the morning of the 12th, and told her that her father had gone to another village, and if this is true, it throws suspicion on Khusha, who, as also Dharmya, deposes that the prisoners came there and began to kill Ghogu, while they, the witnesses, lay quiet and covered their own heads up with their sheets. Mavji's statement about the marks of burning is very full and explicit; but he said nothing about them to the magistrate on the 10th, and said the fire had at supper time been allowed to die down. Bhika's father was one of the jury at the pretence of a patel's inquest when they solemnly reported on the body, which, he says, was burning, and which they did not even remove from the kiln. Gangadhar and Raghonath, who share or shirk the responsibility for Ex. B and C, likewise, as Dodekhan did that of Ex. D, say the corpse was burning; but these men are the concoctors of the pretended inquest and their answers to the judge shew they see the absurdity of holding an inquest on a body which they do not examine, but say they leave to burn. No bone ashes have been produced from the kiln. We do not think the eye-witnesses are to be believed; and we now reverse the convictions and sentences, and acquit the four prisoners. It is not necessary for this court to conjecture how Ghogu met his death. The public order is maintained by each officer in whatever grade doing his particular duty cast upon him by the law. What the police patel has to do is said in Bombay Act 8 of 1867; the law uses such words as "forthwith," "at once," "immediately" about him. What the district police officer has to do over a corpse is said in Section 174, he is an investigating officer, and the report he makes must show his own opinion; he is not like a coroner who records merely the verdict of jury: those villagers who agree with the police officer sign. No investigation was apparently made by the patel, a great delay is said by the police to have occurred in their getting the patel's report, and the result is that except a corpse with wounds on it which were not property examined at all until the hospital assistant examined the corpse, no traces of the crime are to be found.

Mr. Justice Ranade concurred. The text of his Lordship's judgment will be published in to-morrow's issue.

Their Lordships, for the reasons above stated, reversed the convictions of, and the sentences passed upon, the four accused for the murder of Ghogu, acquitted them of the offence, and directed that they be discharged.

AFGHAN NEWS.

FROM Kabul and transfrontier sources we hear that the Amir is in good health. Owing to the heat his Highness, as a rule, stays at Bagh Baber and Paghman most of the week.

The deported Afghans, who have been permitted to return to Kabul, are being regularly given the allowance fixed by the Amir, to whom once a week they pay their respects.

Owing to there having been hardly any rain in Afghan-Turkistan for the last three years, provisions are very dear in that province, and the troops there find a difficulty in maintaining themselves on their pay. The Amir has, therefore, ordered supplies to be sent from Kabul to be kept in reserve and sold to his troops at cheap rates.

Sir Salter Pyne on his arrival at Kabul had an interview with the Amir, which lasted for about four hours.

The Amir has moved two guns, two troops of cavalry and a regiment of infantry to Khost, and three regiments under General Mir Atta Khan to Jellalabad. Everything is reported quiet at Asmar.

Owing to the low financial state of the Amir's treasury his Highness has asked his soldiers to give him one month's pay to make up the deficiency due to the purchase of machines, arms and ammunition, &c., from Europe. The men have agreed to subscribe a month's pay, and this the Amir said would be a landmark of their loyalty in history. The Amir has also credited his treasury with the money he received as *nazar* from his subordinates and leading men on the occasion of his son's *khatna* ceremony celebrated in March last.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE OUTLOOK IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE Central Provinces season reports for last week are summarised in the following general remarks :—Rain has been light in most districts, but in the rice-growing districts the fall of the week ranges from 2 to 5 inches. Rainfall is in excess in Saugor by 14¼ inches and in Sambalpur by 8 inches, in Damoh and Nimar 5 inches. The only deficit of importance is 9 inches in Seoni, where more rain is needed, the week's fall being under 3 inches. Transplanting of rice is much impeded in Seoni, but prospects are improving in saugor, and reports are favourable from all other districts. Preparation of land in Saugor for winter sowings has commenced. The numbers employed on relief-works in Saugor and Damoh have risen to 11,025 and 3,237 respectively, but prices show no tendency to rise, except that gram is a little dearer in Damoh selling at 14 seers. Imports of grain into Saugor were 21,140 maunds, but Damoh received only 1,677 maunds.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes :—"I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth, and is a most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

INDIAN PATENTS.

AN application in respect of the undermentioned invention has been filed, during the week ending 4th August 1894, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—Charles Chandler, Member of the Sanitary Institute and of the Wcshipful Company of Plumbers, London, and now Superintending Plumber to the Bombay Municipality and living at the Adelphi Hotel, Clare Road, Byculla, for a new or improved water closet to be called "The Hindustan Water Closet."

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—Kadar Buksh Engineer, Hindoo Ice Company, Limited, Delhi, residing at the same place, for improvements in deep well pumps. (Filed 31st July 1894); Henry Livingstone Sulman of London, England, Analytical Chemist, for improvements in the treatment of precious ores. (Filed 28th July 1894; Robert Alexander Sloan and John Edward Lloyd Barnes, Consulting Engineers, both of 26, Castle Street, Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, England, for improvements in and in apparatus for sealing cans or other containing vessels. (Filed 28th July 1894); Henry Livingstone Sulman of London, England, Analytical Chemist, for improvements in or relating to the treatment of ores. (Filed 28th July 1894); Gerbacio Protacio Appleyard of Grafton House, Halifax, in the County of York, England, Gentleman, and Louis Pohlmann Foster of Heath Royde, Halifax aforesaid, Gentleman, for improvements in fasteners for stretching and for securing card clothing to the flats of carding engines. (Filed 28th July 1894.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—Henry Aland of 73, Roupell Street, Lambeth, in the County of Surrey, England, Engineer, for improvements in the construction of rotary fans for producing or inducing currents of air, for blowing, ventilating and other analogous purposes. (From 19th August 1891 to 18th August 1895); Thomas Alva Edison of Llewellyn Park in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, Electrician, for improvements in phonographs. (From 2nd September 1894 to 1st September 1895); William Sulton Bocquet (deceased) late of Rawalpindi, India, District Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, North-Western Railway, for a machine for pressing cotton and other substances of like nature. From 7th August 1894 to 6th August 1895.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Imaum, 2,705 tons, Captain S C Pemberthy, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—AUGUST 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Murray	1347	W Elliott	Not fixed		T M & Co
B	Bentala	1767	Filmer	Muskat	20-8	T Morrison & Co
C	Mobile	930	Hansen	Not fixed		B & P S N Co
E	Cy of Edinburgh	2162	Frame	Karachi	16-8	Sir C F & Co
F	Vindobona	2389	Mersa	Not fixed		A Lloyds & Co
L	Brahmani	523	M Budroo	Marmagoa	11-8	
M	Bahaduri	828	H Keyzar	Karachi	15-8	S & Co
O	Madeline		Noddin	Dunkirk		The Bombay Co

Alongside N—

	Satrunjee	547	A Fakira	Not fixed		K Nixon & Co
	Mahanadi	547	Adam	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	Sabarmati	523	G Ahmed	Marmagoa	11-8	S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Shd

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
1 fine quarter-plate mahogany camera and lens complete.
100 chests China black tea.
10 cases white stripe dorias.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND OTHER GOODS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba, near the Tramway Company's Stables, in the goods shed of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company—
A quantity of unclaimed luggage and other goods.
ALSO—
1 pun hat, booked from Ajmere to Grant Road, under parcel way bill No. 8875 of July 12th, 1893.
1 bundle containing seven silk bordered saries, booked from Baroda to Broach, under parcel way bill No. 97735 of 27th June, 1894.
1 bag of clay, booked from Nowsari to Grant Road, under invoice No. 158 of 3rd June, 1893.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, August 15, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

Sale of Unclaimed Books, Periodicals, Obliterated Foreign Stamps, Silver Coin, Samples Brass-work Articles, Saws, Lamps, &c.

By order of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort, the contents of book packets, parcels, &c., remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office beyond the prescribed time, consisting books, periodicals, reference books, used postage stamps, photo cards, silver coins (small), rough emeralds, gilt box, cigarette case, pipes, jackets, trousers, child dress, handkerchieves, embroidered table cover cloth, samples, boots, thread, camphor, medicine, powder, &c.
Also, by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting watch, red sari, majarat cloth, &c.
Also by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and re Kodandas Telokchand and others, traded as Telokchund Surrandas, insolvents, consisting brass-work, pots, trays, and plates, watch guards, small saws, scissors, colour tins, buttons, needles, tapes, beads, pictures, broken iron safe, globe lamps, old cots, beds, and pillows, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT MAZAGON.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Hormusjee Adarjee Kanga, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Abdoola Hasan, the undermentioned property on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to him under an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 17th day of November, 1892, and made between the said Abdoola Hasan of the one part and the said Hormusjee Adarjee Kanga of the other part. All those messuages, hereditaments and premises, which are built upon two pieces of land, together with the said pieces of land, and which said two pieces of land are situate at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and one of the said two pieces of land contains by admeasurement three hundred and sixty and two-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 111, and new No. 1073, old Survey No. 146, new Survey No. 3375, and the other piece of land contains by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-seven square yards or thereabouts, and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under new No. 1838, old Survey No. 3676, and all which messuages and houses are assessed by the Municipality under the following Nos., viz, ward No. 587, street No. 5, Coppersmith cart, ward, Nos. 5357 and 5359, street No. (1) at (3), Coppersmith cart, ward No. 5356 street No. 45, Coppersmith cart, and all which said messuages, and premises form one block, which is bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the Nowgur street, on the south by the Nowgur street, on the west by the property of Dawood khan Abdoolakhan, and on the east by the Mahomedan mosque and the property belonging to it.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, mortgagee's solicitors, at No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned, at their Auction Rooms, in Medows and Forbes Streets, Fort.

SALE OF A LARGE CLAIM IN THE MATTER OF LILADHUR SHAMJEE.

The Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, at the instance of C A Turner, Esq, Official Assignee, H C, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Liladhur Shamjee, the right, title, and interest of the Insolvent, Liladhur Shamjee, in Government Paper of the nominal value of Rs. 50,000 deposited with the Accountant-General in pursuance of a Decree of High Court in Suit No. 133 of 1887, Dwarkadas Shamjee vs. Liladhur Shamjee and others.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, including a Copy of the said Decree, can be seen at the Office of the Official Assignee or of the Undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, August 15, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 7A, Apollo Street, opposite the old Secretariat Building, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, plateware, glassware and crockery, sweet-toned semigrand pianoforte by Collard and Collard, one Meagher photographic camera with rapid rectilinear, 7 by 5 lens, one English-built dog-cart with bay waler and harness, etc., the property of Mrs. A. E. TINCKOM, changing residence.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF 500 TONS DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COALS.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Clark Bunder, on account of the concerned—
500 tons Davison's West Hartley coals, heap No. 85, in small lots, to suit purchasers.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, near the Share Bazar (where the kit has been removed for sale), the very valuable and substantial complete drawing room suites lined with silk damask, made to order by Wimbridge Wimbridge-made round and oblong tables, mahogany rocking chairs, fivstrate 6-light chandeliers by Nash, large musical box with 6 English tunes with harp playing for twohours and a quarter, another musical box with six Hindoostani tunes, glass pedestal, Hinks' table lamps, fire-proof Chubb's safe on stand, 30 by 24 by 22 inches, first-rate gold gilt eight-day clock, strikes hours and half-hours with two side five-light candelabra to match, solid marble oblong table and teapoys, sandlewood and ivory work writing desk, real ivory, one piece, walking stick, stove, China crockery, rich decanters, large and small Yerowda and Mangalore Jail made carpets and woollen carpet, rich China and porcelain flower vases, best plated revolving ice pitcher, silk and gold embroidered China cotton ottomon cover, etc., the property of a Parsee gentleman.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 CASES SPANISH STRIPES.

On MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Pooranchund Purmesridass, of Cawnpore—
P P
M B 1530-2)—10 cases 300 pieces Spanish stripes.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, August 15, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE WINE SALE

Of about fifty-five cases of Hungarian Red Wine, shipped by the well-known producers, Joseph Dietzi, of Budapest, comprising "Menes" and "Ofner Adlerberger."
It is all sound, first class Wine, recently imported and generally admired. The Wine will be sold to the highest bidders by the single case of one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.
Samples may be had by payment. Usual conditions of sale.
Sale Day.—THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 P.M., in BENNETT'S Auction Rooms, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
BENNETT & Co., the Auctioneers, will be glad to register bids from Up-country consumers, and see that any Wine so purchased be properly despatched by rail to instructions.
Also—1 English gold lever watch.

On FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, opposite to Messrs. Sorabjee Cowasjee and Co., Auctioneers, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished strong-made household furniture of the latest design, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first rate mahogany grand square pianoforte, handsome Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, handsome China and Japanese vases, Brussel carpets, &c., the property of a Gentleman.
The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instan, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.
AT 1-30 P.M.
1 strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 " victoria with removable coach box.
1 " English four-seated barouche.
1 " chesnut Arab, 14-3, 8 years old, goes well in harness.
1 " bay arab galloway, goes in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF OILY COTTON WASTE.

On TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Mill premises, Chinchpoogly, by order of the Bombay Manufacturing Co., Limited, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pragjee Heerjee and Co.—
About 22,910 lbs. oily cotton waste.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable furniture, also English-made mahogany furniture at No. 6, White House, Colaba Causeway, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., the property of the late Mr. H. T. WARD.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, August 15, 1894.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.
DR. A. MENIST'S
CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, these artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of DR. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.
IN DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.
Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 8, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!

SCARLET, White, Grey and Brown, all sizes and qualities, suitable for Household use, and for Servants, Horses and Coolies.
ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA)
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENL. of INDIA; GENERAL LORD ROBERTS; H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras.

THE term Optician has long been so recklessly misapplied that the meaning of it has become obscure; probably nine persons out of ten would define it as a spectacle-seller. In Europe the duty of the Optician is limited more strictly than it is in India, to merely giving mechanical effect to the Oculist's definitions, but out here it is essential that he should possess at least sufficient Technical knowledge to enable him to define and correct the ordinary forms of ametropia himself. To keep an assortment of Spectacles, more or less tastefully arranged, for the customer to try on and select from, like a pair of boots, is obviously unscientific; most people prefer to be measured even for boots, and how much more delicate a matter is the Eye.
At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for Testing the Sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glass themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.
CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, LONDON.
Price List free on application.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL".
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness o the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d the genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
AGENTS WANTED.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA
AND
H. P. SMITH, D. D. S.,
American Dentists,
No. 65-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system we now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than a natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

THE
HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.,
(MANAGER:—W. W. JOHNSTONE)
Can now supply
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS
from their New Stocks. We hold, by far, the largest Stock of RELIABLE Seeds in India, and before indenting elsewhere, would ask intending Purchasers to compare our Prices with those of other Firms. Notwithstanding the enormous Fall in Exchange and the recently imposed 5 per cent. Import Duty, we have made no Advance on the Prices in our
1893—94 CATALOGUE
(free on application, postage As. 2), as we feel sure greatly increased business will soon compensate for the loss of a great part of our profits.
VEGETABLE SEEDS IN COLLECTIONS, at Rs. 5-8; 8-8; 12-8; 20-0; and 50-0.
FLOWER SEEDS IN COLLECTIONS, at Rs. 2-0; 3-0; 4-8; 5-8; and 10-0.
All Collections CARRIAGE and PACKING FREE.
Our NOVELTIES in Vegetables are Unsurpassed, and all intending Exhibitors should have a good selection of them to ensure their winning prizes.
TRY!—Mussoorie Prize Cauliflower, Re. 1-4 packet.
The Pearl Cauliflower, Re. 1-4 packet.
Early King Cabbage, As. 12 packet.
Christmas Drumhead Cabbage, As. 8 packet.
Johnstone's Champion White Celery, a grand Variety, Solid, rich nutty flavor, and stands Heat remarkably well, per packet, Re. 1.
Chemin Rouge Tomate, Re. 1 packet.
The Gaeley Pea, Re. 1 packet.
To be thoroughly successful with your Garden, you should Sow our Seeds, and *read*
PRACTICAL GARDENING FOR INDIAN AMATEURS, in which you will find everything to aid you in the Cultivation of your Vegetables, Flowers and Bulbs.
The Work comprises nearly 400 pages, and contains fullest information for Sowing, &c., on Hills and Plains, including Calendar of monthly operations.
Cloth boards, Gilt lettering, Rs. 5.
Limp Paper Cover (only a few copies left), Rs. 3-8.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 14.

AN advance of 1/8 per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 102 1-8; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged, at 109¼. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were unaltered, at £55 7/8. Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower, at 28⅞d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was unchanged in value, at 62 7/8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London halt-a-cent lower, at 4·87¼ dollars. The Indian Council allotted 2 lakhs of extra Bills in Madras at 1s. 1 1-32d., which is the same as the higher rate obtained for the extra Bills on Calcutta placed on Saturday, and 1/8d. above last Wednesday's regular allotment rate for Bills. The Exchange Banks advanced their buying rate on India by 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 0 13-16d. Braziers' Copper was 5s. per ton higher, at £47 5s. per ton. French Rentes in Paris advanced ¼ per cent. to ·03; Paris Exchange on London was a centime higher, at fcs. 25·20.
The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats dull; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The spot price of Mid.-Americans remained at 3 7/8d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 23-32d. for August-October deliveries, and 3 49-64d. for December-January. The day's Imports were 5,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.
A further advance of 1-16 cent per lb. took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York yesterday at 7 cents per lb.; and September Futures were 11 points higher, at 6·75 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales.
Our local Cotton market has been steady to-day, with prices unchanged; but only a small business has been reported, the Sales summing up 650 bales. Of these, Exporters have taken 100 each of Western at 174; and Bengal, at Rs. 169; and 50 Karanja, at Rs. 182½; the balance bought by the Mills consisting of 100 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 172; Damargaum, at Rs. 188; Bhagulkote, at Rs. 165; and Bijapur, at Rs. 166 per candy.
WHEAT remains in the same quiet state as of late, transactions for export having been upon a small scale; but to-day a decline of ¼ to 1 anna per cwt. has taken place in prices, making our quotations stand as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent....	Rs.	4	1	0 per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	3	15	0 "
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	"	3	10	0 "
Red Delhi.....	"	3	5	6 "
Hard and Yellow	"	3	8	6 "
Red Ahmedabad	"	3	8	0 "
Hard Red.....	"	3	6	0 "

SEEDS.—There has been no return of activity in this market to-day, only a small business having been reported, and the feeling having been quiet. The price of *Linseed* has further declined 1¼ anna per cwt., say to Rs 7-14-6 to Rs. 8-0-0 per cwt.; but this is the only change in our quotations.
The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	1,844 bales.
Wheat.....	8,697 cwts.
Linseed	5,056 "
Rapeseed	17,265 "
Poppyseed.....	542 "
Groundnuts	2,379 "
Castorseed.....	2,421 "

FREIGHTS are unchanged; and the very little fresh demand for produce from home tends to keep rates at their present low level. A September trading steamer has been berthed with part cargo for Antwerp, at 16s. 6d. per ton.
EXCHANGE has again been very steady all day, the opening rate for Bank Telegraphic having been 1s. 1d., and for Demand 1s. 1 1-32d., at which a moderate amount of business has been reported; also Telegraphic at 1s. 1 1-32d. for October transfer onwards. In three months' sight Credits we have heard of a fair amount being placed at 1s. 1 3-32d. for August-September delivery; 1s. 1½d. for October-December; and 1s. 1 5-32d. for next year; and from Calcutta we hear that rates come 1s. 1 1-32d. for Telegraphic, ready and forward. A fair amount of Gold is also reported as having been sold here to-day on the basis of Rs. 29 and Rs. 28-15-6 per tolah; and at closing our rates were steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.	1s. 1 1-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic....	1s. 1d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 1 1-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 1 3-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·37½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quoted at opening at 103 5-16 for Fours for cash, and at 103 3-16 for the settlement at the end of the month and these rates have been maintained throughout the day in a steady market, closing on the same level in both positions, 103 is still the rate for 3½ per Cents.
SHARES.—There has been less movement in this market to-day; but in Cotton Mill Scrip we note an advance of Rs. 30 in Soonderdas; of Rs. 25 in Indian Manufacturing; of Rs. 15 in Coorla; of Rs. 12½ in Oriental; of Rs. 5 each in Luckmidas, Manockji Petit, and Swadeshi; and a decline of Rs. 95 in Khatao Mucconjee. East India Press Shares have advanced Rs. 10. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 1,250 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, AUG. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols.....	102 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes.....	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	55 7/8
Bar Silver	28⅞

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending Aug. 7, as compared with the statement of July 31, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	July 31. Rs.	A.	P.	August 7. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	61,00,000	0	0	61,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,23,09,215	3	11	2,36,76,571	1	1
Other Deposits, &c.....	4,28,89,433	1	9	4,07,8 ,533	1	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	8,49,910	0	7	3,98,187	12	8
Sundries	20,41,969	15	6	20,52,058	2	4
Rs.	9,41,90,524	5	9	9,30,07,350	1	9

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	85,13,347	0	0	84,39,908	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	76,39,536	0	0	76,98,436	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities...	95,13,172	0	7	1,01,79,739	1	4
Credits on do.	1,09,37,590	5	10	1,11,91,525	0	11
Bills Discounted, &c.....	1,95,42,766	8	8	1,95,70,821	5	0
Balances with other Banks	4,06,835	6	1	1,98,481	6	6
Bullion	1,185	1	5	1,056	14	5
Dead Stock	12,94,406	9	4	12,94,489	9	4
Stamps	9,485	1	3	10,573	5	6
Sundries	14,60,993	6	5	14,54,104	12	7
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	5,33,19,317	7	7	1,37,94,407	13	2
Do. at Branches ..	3,43,71,206	14	2	1,91,73,806	13	0
Rs.	9,41,90,524	5		9,30,07,350	1	9

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to Aug. 7, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office....	14,06,061	Inc.
Do. at Branches.....	38,705	Dec.
Other Deposits.....	21,04,905	do.
Post Bills	4,51,722	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	14,539	Dec.
Loans	6,66,567	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	2,63,935	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	28,955	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	17,17,269	Dec.
Do. at Branches	1,85,723	Dec.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 14th August, 1894.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours,	Minutes
Turkey	...	..		..	
Teheran	14	2	28 p.m.	...	25
Suez	14	3	5 p.m.	..	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 14th August, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	47	...	2
" Karachi.....	...	23	...	3
" Madras.....	...	49	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTH.

WINTLE.—July 29, at Murree, the wife of Lieutenant F H Wintle, 30th Punjab Infantry, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1894.

THE career of the late Mr. Bertie Short as revealed in his well known work, "Between the Indian Flags," which has just been reissued supplies a forcible illustration of the idea so often insisted on by Pope, that in order to pass a fair and generous judgment on our fellow-men, we must understand their ruling passion. What that passion was with Mr. Short few Anglo-Indians need to be told, and those few can learn it from the title of the book in which the first ten years of his Indian experiences are recorded. With sportsmanlike brevity the author dedicated the work to "Dear Beresford," and in doing so remarked: "There is no reason why you should ever be lost to us sojourners in a strange land, as you are ably represented at home by your brothers." As an Irishman, the late Military Secretary to the Viceroy, was well able to appreciate so naive an argument—one which would receive hearty endorsement from all who know the Beresford family—but did not allow it to prevail when the time came for him to return to the race meetings of dear old England. The very first paragraph in the book contains a sporting phrase, for it informs that the author when a child was sent home from India, in charge of a clerical gentleman, named Fox, who "had been disqualified from running in the Church Stakes." His school-days were as chequered as might be expected in the case of one so fond of adventure. While cramming for the Indian Civil Service, Bertie Short's escapades were a source of anxiety to his tutors. Turned away at one cramming establishment, Mr. Short and two bosom companions entered another, where the tutor often drew attention to his great kindness in admitting them to a seminary usually held sacred to the studies of those going up for the scientific branches of the army. Mr. Short and his friends anxious to remove this disqualification, attempted a little gun practice, with a five-pounder cannon brought on the premises one afternoon when the tutor was absent. The practice was interrupted by a hovel, situated at the back of the improvised target, catching fire and being razed to the ground. For this destruction of property the gay youths were all turned adrift, with the exception of their gunnery instructor, whose certain success at Woolwich was believed to have something to do with the favouritism shown him. When the day of examination came Bertie passed third for a Direct Commission, and soon after returned to the land of his birth to await a commission.
The voyage out was "much livelier in interest than usual"—a fact for which the presence of Mr. Short largely accounted. As the Suez Canal was not then ready for traffic, the Egyptian route was taken. At Cairo a set of the passengers visited a music hall, being told that they would enjoy themselves immensely. It was Mr. Short's misfortune, however, when throwing a large bouquet to one of the female soloists, to strike the *chef d'orchestre* on the head. Wild confusion arose, and with cries of "*A bas les Anglais*" the Levantines rushed to the foot of the gallery stairs to prevent the egress of the party. However, forming themselves into a compact band, they charged down the stairs, and—after a momentary check in the passage—fought their way out into the street. On reaching Shepherd's Hotel it was discovered that one of the party was missing; and his comrades at once returned to the rescue. The hall was deserted, and the only light burning was a dim candle near a table, under which they discovered their friend, who to use the expressive phrase of our author was "knifed on the back and awfully mauled." He was carried back for dead, but ultimately recovered. Between Suez and Galle the chief event was a sham duel with a dramatic termination. Two days after leaving Galle the main shaft of the vessel broke in mid-ocean. Until help was forthcoming—that is, for three days—there was lamentation and woe, and Mr. Short sums up the situation by stating that "the *padre* had it all his own way." After a few months in India, Short's plans were upset by the death of his father, which sad event led him to the conclusion that he could not live on his pay in a Queen's Regiment. He therefore applied for and obtained an appointment in the North-West Province Police and joined at Barreily, and from thence was sent to Pilibhit where he and White, the Assistant Magistrate, comprised the entire European population. The concurrence of the Mohurrum and Ramnavmi Festivals on one and the same day led to serious disorder between Mahomedans and Hindus. In order to quell the disturbance Short ordered the guard to fire upon the mob, and two men were killed. A commission of enquiry was appointed, but both White and Short were held to be entirely free from blame—a circumstance which the autobiographer is candid enough to couple with the hospitality shown to the worthy Commissioners during their sojourn at Pilibhit. It was at Barreilly in 1872 that Short first tried his luck on the back of a race horse His comrades had so poor an opinion of the ability both of Short and his horse—owing to their inexperience—to compete successfully against better known mounts, that they wagered heavily against him, and had the pleasure of handing him several thousand rupees at the close of the races.
From that day forward the horse had so great a fascination for Bertie Short, that whatever time he had to spare from his police duties was devoted to steeple-chasing, and visiting race meetings. He was transferred to Mozufernugger, which he found so good a hunting country that he got together a "bobbery pack." The field consisted of three mounted policemen and three native police inspectors, who invariably rolled off their horses at the first obstacle and the next hunting day sent in a report that their nags were lame and all their own bones broken. Their superior officer, however, hinted that antipathy to cross country riding might result in no recommendation being made for the promotion of any inspector who could not ride over fences or at least perish in the attempt. Armed with the police code, one of the inspectors asked Superintendent Short to point out the section in which cross-country riding was laid down as a duty. The reply that steeplechasing would be a valuable accomplishment when the time came for a band of dacoits to be pursued silenced the inspector, who shortly afterwards disappeared on sick leave. Despairing of his inspectors, the Superintendent had to console himself by getting Mozuffernugger included in the list of Indian race meetings. Some time after this Bertie Short's enthusiasm for the turf led him to extend by two months the leave he had obtained, and to conceal his identity during that time by an assumed name. On his return to duty an explanation was asked for, and the reply was that he had been detained by "urgent private affairs," but the Colonel having made certain independent enquiries didn't see it, and shortly afterwards the sporting Superintendent was gazetted out. From that day forward he was to gain his livelihood outside the ranks of the Government service, and he did so by combining the trade of a planter with the profession of the Turf. The many adventures that befell him and the fickleness with which Dame Fortune smiled upon him one day and frowned the next, during succeeding years are detailed in the autobiography of which we have been writing. To Indian sportsmen of the seventies the book will bring back pleasant reminiscences of Umballa and Barreilly, of Dehra and Meerut, of Lucknow and Allahabad. The history of the last fourteen years of Bertie Short's life, if ever written, will have to be recorded by other hands than his. We know that, although he often talked of retiring from the Turf, he never did so, and at this short distance of time from his death, there is a touch of pathos in the tacit admission that he makes in concluding his autobiography, that however he might attempt to free himself the fascination of the Turf would hold him spell-bound until "The fingers are cold that entwined of old, Round foil and trigger and rein, Till stayed for aye are the roving feet, Till the restless hand is quiet."

WHATEVER may be the relative political interests of China and Japan in Korea, it is apparent from the returns of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, that Japanese trade with the hermit kingdom is far greater than the Chinese. The total imports of Korea in 1893 amounted to dol. 3,880,155, of which Japan was credited with dol. 1,949,043 and China dol. 1,905,698. The difference in the exports was even greater. Japan is credited with dol. 1,543,114 out of dol. 1,698,116, as against China's dol. 134,085. It is not at all surprising therefore that the leading North China paper admits that Japan, now that she realises the advantages of her civilised institutions and the advantages of national enrichment by the expansion of her trade, should resent the attempts of China to prevent the development of Korea; and since there is more likelihood of a general development of the trade of Korea if Japan proves successful in the present dispute, it is not strange that foreign feeling should favour the Japanese in their present action. The same journal also discusses the probabilities of Japan being able to afford the cost of the war, which is estimated at a hundred million yen. There is in the Japanese treasury, we are told, eight and a-half millions of yen, likely to be increased to fifteen millions by the end of the year; and a further sum of two millions is available for the Famine Relief Fund. Further, the treasury anticipates that by increasing the note-issuing powers of the Bank of Japan, that institution will be able to lend the Government thirty million yen at a nominal interest. The railways may be sold for sixty millions, so that, altogether, the Japanese Government may rely on getting the desired hundred millions very easily without recourse to a foreign loan. The *China Mail*, which has adopted a very conciliatory tone, and given much sound advice to the Japanese press, urges that these sources of revenue are not quite so satisfactory as Japanese authority is disposed to imagine. Enthusiasm and pluck, our contemporary remarks, may carry an army a long way, but money is a valuable auxiliary. So far as it could see, Japan was not so thoroughly prepared for war as many think, and if China follows her usual tactics, she may apply a very effectual check, not only to Japanese prospects in the Korean Peninsula, but to Japanese pretensions in the Far East. At the same time, the China paper recognises that such a contingency, in the opinion of many, would be deplorable.

FROM the China papers we learn that the plague has now ceased in its epidemic form at Hongkong, and the withdrawal of the Governor's proclamation declaring the colony infected is daily expected. Extensive measures are being taken to prevent a recurrence of the outbreak, and the Sanitary Board has submitted to Government two exhaustive reports on the subject. The proposals therein contained are of a very stringent nature, and if the strained condition of the colonial finances and the growing calls on the tax-payers do not prevent them being carried out, there can be little doubt of their being the most likely to effect the desired object. The Sanitary Board would have Government take over the whole area of Taipingshan, where the outbreak originated and prevailed with greatest virulence, paying compensation to owners and others interested. Then they would have the whole of the buildings on the ground which measures about ten acres be destroyed, preferably by fire; the entire area dug over, old drains opened up and removed, and all sewage-saturated soil got rid of, the ground laid out afresh for building purposes with wider and better streets, and a complete system of drainage more suitable than the old for the requirements of a Chinese population laid down. The initial expense would doubtless be enormous, but a loan might be raised for the purpose, but it is urged that Government would be able to recoup itself by laying out the ground afresh and selling the lots which must be efficiently drained. The sanitary authority has further sketched out a plan for dealing with insanitary houses and the future regulation of building operations, which will repay study by Indian municipalities and local boards. The plan provides that future blocks of houses shall not be built back to back as

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.

PROGRESS OF GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

LONDON, AUG. 14.

In the House of Lords, last night, the Evicted Tenants' (Ireland) Bill was introduced, and after considerable discussion the debate was adjourned.

The House of Commons has finally passed the Bill for the Equalization of London Rates.

THE FINANCIAL RELATIONS OF INDIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Samuel Smith gave notice that on the occasion of the introduction of the Indian Budget he will move for an effective Parliamentary enquiry into the financial position of India and the financial relations between India and Great Britain.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji also gave notice of a similar motion.

THE KAISER'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

REVIEW OF TROOPS AT ALDERSHOT.

A grand review was held at Aldershot, yesterday, in the presence of the Emperor of Germany. Twelve thousand troops, under the command of the Duke of Connaught, took part in the display. Favoured with fine weather the spectacle was most brilliant.

The Emperor wore the uniform of the 1st Dragoon Guards, whom he personally led past the Duke of Connaught.

His Majesty highly praised the appearance of the troops.

After the review the Emperor paid a visit to the Empress Eugenie at Farnborough.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF BILL.

ACCEPTANCE OF SENATE'S MEASURE.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 13.

The Democratic Caucus having, to-day, accepted the Tariff Bill, proposed by the Senate, the House of Representatives, at the evening sitting, passed the Bill by a majority of seventy-seven votes.

Bills were subsequently introduced into the House for the purpose of placing coal, iron, and sugar on the free list. The Bill providing for free coal was passed by a majority of fifty-six votes.

FURTHER MEASURES BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

AUG. 14.

The House of Representatives, last night, after voting the Bill for free coal also passed separate measures for removing duties on iron ore and sugar. It is doubtful what action the Senate will now take on these efforts of the Democrats to obtain free raw materials.

The Bill formulated by the Senate and passed by the House of Representatives, yesterday evening, admits jute and wool free, and imposes a duty on raw sugar of forty per cent. ad-valorem with an additional eighth of a cent. on sugar above sixteen Dutch Standard.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, AUG. 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, with the outward English mails of the 3rd instant, left here for Bombay, at 6 a.m., to-day.

THE SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 14.

In addition to the winners of the chief prizes in the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition, already published, the following ladies and gentlemen, from all parts of India, have also proved successful :—Lady Elgin's prize, Captain Smith; the Commander-in-Chief's second prize for all non-commissioned officers, Staff-Sergeant Webb; Sir Antony MacDonnel's prize, Mrs. Barber; General Brackenbury's second prize, Miss Abercrombie. Other prize-winners are :—Ravi Varma, Ram Partab, Mr. O'Hara, Miss Cama, Mesdames Robson and Black, Mrs. Barber, Mrs. Stephenson, and Captain Gardyne Latimer.

The Simla Fine Arts Exhibition opened early this year to enable exhibitors to send the same pictures to the Poona Exhibition and other exhibitions, to be held in India.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

During the present season the question concerning the relative number of Mahomedans and Hindus in Government employment will be asked in the Council of his Excellency the Viceroy.

THE INSANITARY CONDITION OF SOLON.

The military authorities having complained of the insanitary condition of Solon, measures are now being taken to immediately improve the sanitation.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR IN THE PUNJAB.

The Punjab Government have submitted to the Viceroy a plan of the principal events proposed during his Excellency's tour in the Punjab; and this is now under consideration.

THE ALLAHABAD COMMAND.

General Sir Power Palmer has resumed charge of the Allahabad district from Brigadier-General Evans.

THE GOHNA LAKE.

The latest reports from the Gohna lake state that there are only fifty feet left now to rise, and percolation is still increasing.

ARMY RE-ORGANISATION.

The army corps scheme is not yet under the consideration of the Government of India, the despatch not having arrived, as expected, early in August; but it will be taken into consideration during the current month or early in September.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST THE *STATESMAN*.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 14.

To-day, Captain Beddy appeared before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Beverley, and applied for a rule against the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to show cause why the complaint of defamation which he had previously made, and which was dismissed by the magistrate, should not be entertained. Mr. Beddy complains that the *Statesman* had defamed him in publishing a paragraph, stating that he received two letters from Miss Cissie Denver in reference to her paying the costs for compromising the suit against him at Allahabad. Captain Beddy denied that these letters ever existed. The court ordered the rule on the magistrate to show cause why his complaint should not be entertained.

ENTERIC FEVER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 14.

The terrible outbreak of enteric fever in the Durham Light Infantry, stationed at Mhow, has come to an end.

THE *LUCKNOW ADVOCATE* DEFAMATION CASE.

The Judicial Commissioner of Lucknow has rejected the application of the defendant in the *Advocate* defamation case.

POONA AUTUMN SKY RACES, 1894.

FIRST DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 14.

The racing to-day was splendid, the fields generally ruling large. The attendance was good. Punctuality not having been observed the last race was run in the dark; and consequently nothing could be seen of it. The starting of Mr. Scott was good throughout.

FIRST RACE.—"The Trials."—Rs. 170, and a cup value Rs. 29. For all galloways 13-3 and under qualified under general condition 2, and which have never won a race value Rs. 200, up to time of starting. Distance—1¼ mile. Weights.—13-3 English and Colonials to carry 11st 7lbs.; Arabs, 10st. 11lbs.; C-B.s. 10st. 1lb. W. I. Penalities.—Winners of Rs. 100; once, 3lbs.; twice, 5lbs.; thrice, 7lbs. Allowances.—3lbs. per quarter inch. *Bona fide* polo ponies with Secretary's certificate of having been regularly played up to 1st July, 1894, allowed 7lbs.; Galloways landed after 1st September, 1893, allowed 6lbs., allowances accumulative. Entries—1st June, Rs. 5; 1st July, Rs. 10; 1st August Rs. 20.

Col Radcliffe's ch a gal Rishan, 11st 4lbs, Mr Stewart 1
Mr Lyndon's g a gal Lucky Boy, 10st 4lbs, Aga S Shah 2
Capt Ross's b a gal Bismillah, 10st 5lbs, Owner 3

Rishan kept the front the whole way and won fairly easy by two lengths.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Lucky Boy; and 4 to 1 against others.

SECOND RACE.—"The Scurry."—Rs. 170, and a cup value Rs. 29. For all galloways 13-3 and under, who have never won a race, value Rs. 500, up to time of starting. Distance. 3 furlongs. Weights, 13-3. English and Colonials to carry 11st. 3lbs.; Arabs and C.-B.s, 10st. 5lbs. W. I. Penalties.—Winners—once, 3lbs.; twice, 5lbs.; thrice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—3lbs. per quarter inch; Maidens, 3lbs. Maidens on 1st May, 1894, 3lbs.; galloways who have never won a race, value Rs. 150 up to time of starting, 4lbs.; galloways landed after 1st September, 1893, allowed 4lbs. *Bona fide* polo ponies with Secretary's certificate of having been regularly played up to 1st July, 1894, allowed 10lbs. Allowances accumulative. Entries—1st June, Rs. 5; 1st July, Rs. 10; 1st August, Rs. 20.

Sk Essa Khalifa's g a gal Mudaris, 9st 6lbs, Noor Mahomed 1
Mr Kenna's g a gal A, 9st 13lbs, Owner 2
Mr Ralli's g a p Geordie, 8st 3lbs, C B Mahomed 3
Mr Newsom's b a gal Speculation II, 10st 5lbs, Capt Ross ... 0
Mr Henderson's ch a gal Saracen, 9st 10lbs, Owner 0
Shri Rana Jalamsingji's g ch m Sally, 9st 6lbs, K Mahomed 0
Sk Essa Khalifa's ch a gal Merry Legs, 9st 5lbs, Joacoo 0
Mr Cursetjee's b a gal Baltic, 9st 5lbs, Bunsingh 0
Mr Beatty's b ch m Dorothy, 9st 4lbs, Capt Firman 0
Col Radcliffe's ch a gal Gray Miss, 9st 2lbs, Mirza 0
Mr Jassim Dukhiel's g a gal Dutchman, 8st 12lbs, Allodin ... 0
Mr W Warner's d ch m Yellow Aster, 8st 8lbs, Dhondie 0

Won by half-a-length. A good third.

Betting: 3 to 1 against Sally and A; 6 to 1 against Mudaris; 8 to 1 on Speculation and Merry Legs; 10 to 1 on Dorothy, Saracen, and Gray Miss; and 15 to 1 against the rest.

THIRD RACE.—"The Debut Stakes"—Rs. 170, and a cup value Rs. 29. For Arabs and Southern India C.-B.s maidens on 1st May, 1894, and who have never won a race value Rs. 500 up to time of starting. Distance—½ mile. Weights—Weight for age and class raised 14lbs. Penalties—Winners—once, 3lbs.; twice, 5lbs.; thrice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Maidens allowed 2lbs. Horses who have never won a race value Rs. 150 up to time of starting allowed 5lbs. galloways allowed 5lbs.; horses landed after 1st September, 1893, allowed 4 lbs. Allowances accumulative. Entries—1st June, Rs. 5; 1st July, Rs. 10; 1st August, Rs. 20.

Mr Sabir bin Futteh's b a h Rex II, 8st 10lbs, Nama 1
Capt Lecky's ch a h Red Rube, 9st 7lbs, Mildenhall 2
Capt Chance's ch ch g Music Master, 10st 2lbs, Capt Firman 0
H H Aga Khan's b a h Ladas, 9st 3lbs, Gibbs 0
Mr Abdool Rahiman Essau's b a h Rujeeb, 9st 3lbs, Joacoo 0
Capt Carew's g a h White Hussar, 9st, Mr Kenna 0
Mr E K Khan's b a h Grey Peter, 9st, Owner 0
Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a h Arrow, 9st, Pillajee 0
Mr Ali bin Ameer's ch a gal Bombay, 9st, Mahomed Soda ... 0
Mr Locke's ch a h Ophir, 9st, Owner 0
Mr Ali bin Ameer's g a h Budhan, 9st, C B Mahomed 0
Mr Moosdeal Shah's b a gal Grain, 8st 11lbs, Aga S Shah .. 0
Mr Runjeet's b a geld Mirjok, 8st 11lbs, Bun Singh 0
Sk Essan Khalifa's b a gal, Budder, 8st 9lbs, Noor Mahomed 0
Mr S M Allarakhia's b a c Dhanu, Chuggan 0
Mr Forest's ch a h Sentiment, 8st 5lbs, Mirza 0
Mr Rustomji Byramji's ch a c Silvermane, 8st 3lbs, Mahomed 0

Won by a head; the same distance separated the second and third. Remarkably good finish.

Betting: 3 to 1 against Music Master and Mirjok; 6 to 1 against Ladas; 10 to 1 against Arrow and White Hussar; and larger odds against the rest.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Colonials."—Rs. 170, and a cup value Rs. 29. For all horses who have never won a race value Rs. 1,000 up to time of starting. Distance—¾ mile. Weights.—Weight for age and class raised 21lbs. Penalties.—Winners of a race value Rs. 500—once, 3lbs.; twice, 5lbs.; thrice, 7lbs.; oftener 10lbs. Allowances.—Maidens allowed 3lbs.; maidens on 1st May, 1894, 3lbs.; horses who have never won a race value Rs. 150 up to time of starting allowed 6lbs; galloways. 7lbs.; horses landed after 1st September, 1893, allowed 4lbs. Allowances accumulative. Entries—1st June, Rs. 5; 1st July, Rs. 10; 1st August, Rs. 20.

Capt Chance's ch aus geld Albemarle, 9st 13lbs, Mr Stewart 1
Mr Cursetjee's b aus h Boadsman, 10st Capt Ross 2
Mr Kenna's br aus gel Reg us, 11st 2lbs, Owner 3
Mr Bapty's g w geld Scamp, 10st 5lbs, Capt Baynes 0
Mr Locke's br w geld Tobasco, 9st 9lbs, Owner 0
Mr Stewart's d ch h Pindie, 8st 2lbs, Native 0

Won by half-a-length; a poor third. Objection has been lodged against the winner for pushing Bondsman off the course.

Betting: 2 to 1 against Bondsman; 3 to 1 against Regius; 4 to against Albemarle; 10 to 1 against the rest.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Lilliputs."—Rs. 170, and cup value Rs. 29. For Arab and C-B. ponies who have never won a race value Rs. 500 up to time of starting. Distance—¼ Mile. Weights.—Arabs 10st. 7lbs.; C-B.s 10st. 2lbs., W. I. Penalties.—Winners—once, 3lbs.; twice, 5lbs.; thrice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances.—3lbs. per quarter inch. Maidens allowed 3lbs.; maidens on 1st May, 1894, 3lbs. Ponies who have never won a race value Rs. 150 up to time of starting allowed 4lbs.; ponies landed after 1st September, 1893, allowed 4lbs. Allowances accumulative. Entries—1st June, Rs. 5; 1st July, Rs. 10; 1st August, Rs. 20.

Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a p Nusser, 10st. Gibbs 1
Capt Gabb's g a p Grey Ghost, 8st 12lbs, Aga S Shah 2
Aga Mirza Ahmed's ch a p Ringleader, 9st 7lbs, C B Mahomed 3
Mr Runjeet's b a p Harmony, 10st 1lb, Capt Firman 0
Capt Ross's ch a p Camboola, 9st 7lbs, Mr Kenna 0
Capt Lecky's b a p Pebble, 9st 7lbs, Mr Warner 0
Mr Abdool Rahmon Essa's ch a p London, 9st 7lbs, Noor Mahomed 0
Mr M's blk ch p The Shrew, 9st 6lbs, Mirza 0
Mr Ralli's g a p Geordie, 9st 3lbs, Chandler 0
Mr S A W's g a p Cummer, 8st 13lbs, Mookinda 0
Mr Cook's g a p Anticipation, 8st 6lbs, Chuggan 0
Mr Lindsay's ch a p Agra, 8st 6lbs, Aga A Shah 0

Won by three-quarters of a length; a good third.

Betting: 5 to 2 against Nusser; 4 to 1 against Harmony and Geordie; and 20 and upwards against the rest.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, AUG. 14.

A break in the rains is now thought extremely probable in the meteorological office, and the break is likely to continue for some time in many parts of India.

THE WAZIRISTAN DELIMITATION COMMISSION.

The following is the programme agreed upon in connection with Colonel Udney's mission to meet Ghulam Haider Khan. The place of meeting is to be Jellalabad, and there Colonel Udney will discuss the preliminary matters; afterwards proceeding at once to Peshawar, where he will be joined by the full staff, selected for the demarcation work on the northern frontier of Waziristan. On Colonel Udney's arrival at Peshawar, operations will be commenced immediately.

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 14.

Colonel Udney, the British demarcation officer for the Khyber frontier, Asmar section, will shortly meet General Ghulam Hyder, the Amir's representative, at Jellalabad. The escort perty will consist of a detachment of Afghan troops.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 13.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Parramatta arrived here this afternoon.

ADEN, AUG. 13.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, from Trieste, left for Bombay, this afternoon.

AUG. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this morning.

COLOMBO, AUG. 14.

The mail steamer Clyde, from China, arrived.

The mail steamer Oceania, from Australia, arrived.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FIRST SITTING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 14.

The Bombay Legislative Council met to-day.

In answering the Hon'ble P. M. Mehta, the Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood said: Government would be happy to consider any proposals the Bombay Corporation may make for a joint committee to consider the terms for Government to pay a proportion of cost of the police.

The Hon'ble Mr. Trevor, in replying to the Hon'ble Mr Setalvad said that the question of the grievances of the khots was difficult and complicated as thirty-two villages were under attachment.

Answering the Hon'ble Mr. Macdonnell his Excellency the Governor said that the magistrate who convicted Mansukhlal in the defamation case most certainly did not first consult him or any Member of Council. He was quite incapable of such impropriety. No member of Government has had anything whatever to do either privately, officially, or demi-officially with the defamation cases either as regards the initiation or any subsequent proceedings.

The Hon. Mr. Trevor then presented the Financial Statement.

The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal, in urging an earlier meeting for the discussion on the Financial Statement, said there were difficulties he did not deny, but he could not think they were serious and insurmountable. The Bengal and Madras Councils met for the budget discussion in March and April, respectively, and the local Council might with advantage adopt a similar course. Coming to the statement the hon'ble member remarked that the Financial Member took a less cheerful view of their finances than he had done last year. Nay, the tone of the statement was distinctly one of anxiety and watchfulness. As anticipated by the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent, last year, the temptation of large unspent balances had led the Assyrian from Calcutta to come down and sweep away a large portion of their balances. Thus the results of years of economy and thrift had been carried away. There was one feature in the revised estimates which was deserving of notice. It was the approximate equilibrium between the year's income and expenditure. The result seemed to be due to the firm grip the Financial Member and Government had on expenditure, and the care and watchfulness exercised in not launching into new expenditure in connection with the re-organization of the police and the scheme for a new Collectorate in Sind. But new pressure wholly outside the Provincial Budget had come down upon them in the shape of two measures — One was exchange compensation allowance which caused a hole in the revised estimate of 1893-94 to the extent of Rs. 3,36,000 and was expected to swell up to at least Rs. 6,26,000. He hoped the Government of India would soon correct its mistake and restrict the grant to such of their officers who would seriously suffer if they were precluded from the benefit of the grant. The second external burden was the special contribution of Rs. 5,60,000. "These charges," the Financial Member said, "had robbed the Presidency of the immunity from embarrassment,' which it had hitherto enjoyed. The finances of this Presidency were not so elastic as to meet the two demands.

Of the new items he was proceeding to discuss was the land revenue policy when Lord Harris ruled that such discussion was out of order. This Government, his Excellency said, had not offhand power to alter the system.

The Hon. Mr. Effendi pointed out special circumstances in connection with the Sind Commissionerships, and advocated a continuance of the policy now pursued.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ranchodlal hoped that Government would do their best to discourage any addition to revenue caused by the drink traffic.

The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad criticised the items of judicial expenditure. In the course of a long speech regretted that the budget discussion came off so late in the year, over four months after it came into operation. He admitted the fact that the hon'ble members were consulted by his Excellency as to the best time for the discussion of it, but they had to prefer discussion with the detailed statements in July to one without those statements in January or February. He felt it extremely desirable that the sanction of the Government of India should be given in the light of the discussion in the local Council. Referring to the item of exchange compensation the hon'ble member said that it was generally condemned, and he thought very rightly, as an act of unjustifiable extravagance and favouritism in the present financial condition of the country, but this Government was not responsible for the measure. Like the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade he also deprecated the practice of drawing upon the balances, the Government of India having drawn Rs. 56,000. This withdrawal, he remarked, was all the more regrettable when it could have been avoided if India was not sacrificed to Manchester on the question of import duty. He thought the Provincial Service should not be established for it would effect a saving under the exchange compensation head. He suggested that the monopoly of audience retained by the barristers, instructed by solicitors on the original side should be done away with, and pleaders and attorneys should also be allowed to plead on the original side of the High Court. Thus parties concerned in a suit would have large savings in the costs, and would be able to bear the burden of court fees if levied on the value of the subject matter of suits. This would enhance the revenue materially. He also suggested the creation of a less costly but equally efficient court for the disposal of simple and uncontested suits and claims which were now heard by the High Court Judges. This, he ventured to think, would reduce the number of High Court Judges. He deprecated the principle of paying the Insolvency Court Clerk by means of fees, and suggested that instead of from three to four thousand rupees to that officer every month an officer might be appointed to the post on a salary of Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 a month. A similar suggestion was made with regard to the Official Assignee, and a suggestion was thrown that the Official Assignee and Official Receiver might be appointed on a fixed remuneration, and the fees ought to be credited to Government. The Government Solicitor and the Advocate-General should not be paid any fees in addition to the fixed remuneration they received. He also suggested a reduction in the salary of the Reporter, Indian Law Reports for Bombay. Under the head of Governor's household Rs. 8,000 was put down for water-supply—rather a large sum to spend for that purpose. Coming to the expenditure on education he submitted that only a little over two per cent. of the total income was spent on primary education. He desired certain changes to be effected in the rules for the free-studentship. He also advocated an increase in the grant-in-aid allowed to the Guzerat College to enable the institution to keep a fully equipped and efficient staff. He did not understand why Government should maintain a fully equipped College in Deccan and Guzerat should be left without one. He also failed to see why Government should not spend something themselves to carry out the necessary reform in the Law Class. The hon'ble member also suggested that if the present system of appointments to the professorial chairs at the Grant Medical College were altered it would secure considerable economy. He knew that those posts were scheduled, but in the interest of economy and solid education they ought to be detached from the schedule. He concluded by remarking that Government paid 4 per cent. to the Government of India and took 4½ per cent. from municipalities and agriculturists, on the difference of ½ per cent. being intended for covering the probable bad debt, but in case of municipalities who were in healthy condition of finances a reduction might be made in the rate of interest.

The Hon'ble Mr. Natu having spoken the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent replied to some of the criticisms remarking that the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad seemed to imagine various judicial appointments should be put up to Dutch auction and given to a man willing to do them at the lowest possible figure. This might be economical, but would not be satisfactory. It was an exaggeration for the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal to attribute the unprosperous condition of cultivation to increased assessment.

The meeting then adjourned till to-morrow.

A RANGOON telegram says: Mr. Barton, telegraph master, Fort White, was struck by lightning last Sunday, and his instrument fused. He is recovering.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 27.

THE chief commercial subject of interest to your readers this week will, of course, be the debate which Lord Lansdowne initiated in the House of Lords on Friday evening, anent the favouritism shown to Manchester in the incidence of the Indian import duty. In the course of an able and lucid speech—the full text of which will well repay careful study—the ex-Viceroy pointed out the wrong which had been done to India at the bidding of a deputation from Lancashire. A faction representing a modicum of voting power in Parliament had more weight with the Imperial Government than the interests of the millions of India and the wishes of the Indian Government combined. Lord Lansdowne made it clear that the Indian Finance Minister was called on to provide for a serious deficit, and would have succeeded in practically wiping it out if he had been allowed to do what any self-governing Colony, however small, can do—namely, impose a duty on all imports. Lord Roberts, although suffering from a nervousness unknown to him when leading an army to victory, made a useful contribution to the debate. In the course of an unsatisfactory reply Lord Kimberley admitted that the interests of India must be first considered, but he was wholly unable to deny that on the smallest imaginable pretext, the interests of India were relegated to the background. The *Times*, in the course of a very temperate article, writes: "How far the policy pursued may have been due to a wish to give the Indian consumer the benefit of free trade and of cheap cotton goods we will not take on ourselves to say. The benefit is a very real one, and it is not to be dismissed, as Lord Cross contemptuously dismisses it, as if there were nothing more in it than a fad. But certain it is that there were other influences at work. At the mention of import duties on cotton Lancashire was up in arms. A deputation, one of the most influential which it was possible for the county to send, waited on Lord Kimberley and declared that, without distinction of party, everyone in Lancashire who was interested in cotton manufactures would use every possible means at his disposal to agitate against import duties on cotton, and to destroy the measure if it were proposed. The threat had the effect it was intended to have; the deputations were assured that there would not be a reimposition of the obnoxious duties, and that the matter was at rest for the time. But, as Lord Kimberley admitted, the feeling in India was strongly in favour of the duties, and if it was strong then it has been growing in intensity since. India believes, rightly or wrongly, that it has been sacrificed to the interests of Lancashire. The outcry is loud and universal, and the discontent which has been aroused shows itself in many ways, especially in persistent attacks on the character and conduct of the official classes in the country. Lord Roberts, as a soldier, insists on the imperative need of maintaining in India our military and naval supremacy, but he speaks even more strongly on the value to us of the firm reliance which the natives have been accustomed to place on our integrity and honesty of purpose, and on our determination to do what was right and best for them.

The following rather lame defence of Lord Kimberley's action in vetoing the wishes of the Government of India on this important matter is made by the *Standard*. "It is possible to sympathise most fully with Lord Lansdowne, and to commend him for enforcing with the weight of his authority and experience the views entertained in India, and yet to recognise that the position taken up by Lord Reay, Lord Kimberley, and the Lord Chancellor is thoroughly statesmanlike. It is perfectly true (as Lord Roberts urged) that we hold India not only by our military strength, but by our claims to the moral confidence of the people. If it were fully and finally established that the revenue which the Calcutta Exchequer might draw from the cotton duties would save India from bankruptcy, and that no other expedient was possible, then, no doubt, it would be our duty to subordinate the interests of Lancashire operatives to the crying needs of the millions of India. Untrammelled exchange of commodities is as much an Indian as an English interest, and though a departure from sound principle may be extenuated when it is the only way to avert financial collapse, it can be allowed only after minute examination of all possible alternatives and under the pressure of overmastering necessity. The India Office has, in our judgment, observed the happy medium between precipitation and immobility. It is ready to receive and to consider any representations which the Council of India may make with a view to obtaining relief from the grave embarrassments in which it is involved, but it reserves its own liberty of appreciation and decision. Happily, Ministers were able to refer to some encouraging indications that the pressure is already lightening, and that the equilibrium may be restored without invoking the remedies which, with not wholly blameworthy impatience, native and Anglo-Indian opinion eagerly demand."

The defence of the policy of her Majesty's Ministers is, of course, much more heartily taken up by the *Manchester Guardian*, which remarks: "The strongest objection to the proposal for Indian import duties on cotton goods is that it is merely a short-sighted device to bolster up a blundering policy with the Micawber-like hope that 'something will turn up.' The Indian Government knows perfectly well that even if anything like a substantial net yield from such duties could be expected, it would all be swallowed up, as Mr. Barclay Chapman has expressed it, in the exchange morass. Lord Lansdowne alluded in his speech to the alleged influence of Lancashire on her Majesty's Government in the matter. But what does the proposal which he advocated amount to? Simply to a suggestion that the great industry of Lancashire, which has done more for the development and progress of India than any other industry or interest in the country, and which is already sufficiently harassed by the consequences of twenty years' neglect in high quarters of the most serious economic problem of the age, shall be specially taxed in order to help India to pay two rupees where she only owes one. Lord Lansdowne pleaded for the Bombay millowners, but he was obliged to admit that even their grievances are merely the consequence of the infliction on them by legislative enactment of exchange difficulties in their trade with the Further East precisely similar to those with which Lancashire has had to contend since 1873. And all this has been done, or is proposed to be done, in pursuit of an impossible solution of the currency problem, in open defiance of export commercial and economic opinion, and in deference solely to the antiquated doctrines of permanent officials. Nay, more, Lord Lansdowne argued in favour of a certain amount of independence of action on the part of the Indian Government. Now, it is perfectly well known that the solution of the problem which the Indian Government has persistently desired and advocated is not the chimerical 'solution' which has been forced upon it; and it is an open secret that in adopting the policy of import duties as a temporary palliative the Indian Government and many of the advocates of the cotton duties in India are influenced, not by any faith in their efficacy, but by a hope that this last step will open the eyes of English statesmen to the unsoundness of the isolated currency policy hitherto pursued. We can express little satisfaction with Lord Reay's statement that there is no cause for immediate alarm with reference to Indian finance, because it is too obviously based on the relief obtained from the increased gold borrowing power sanctioned in December last. But his statement that the Government sees no necessity 'at present' for the reimposition of cotton duties encourages the hope that it is approximating to the recognition of a sounder and more permanent remedy of the evil which is undermining the trade and finances not merely of India but of the world. Lord Kimberley's very forcible speech was in itself a demonstration that in whatever direction the remedy of India's financial difficulties is found it will not be in that of fiscal retrogression." The *Daily News*, ever faithful to the Shibboleth of Free-Trade, writes:—"It is impossible not to see that the arguments for the revival of the cotton duties are mutually contradictory. It is not made out that the native producer has been injured by the repeal of the cotton duties; and if it were it would be so much the worse for the argument that the duties are not protective, but purely fiscal. In any case the consumer must have been benefited by the repeal of the duties. They were condemned as protective by Parliament, and gradually repealed in consequence of Parliamentary resolution. It was not possible for any Government to reimpose them at the first pinch of financial necessity in the face of the opinion to which they were responsible. But the Ministry's strongest defence is that which was urged on their behalf in the Legislative Council. Even if the Government themselves had been able to decide that the question of Protection was not involved, it would have been a blunder in policy to revive for what it is hoped is a mere temporary difficulty—in what is avowedly a transition Budget—duties about which in the past there has been such bitter dispute."

The position of the Railway and Canal Traffic Bill illustrates the enormous power of the companies. As soon as they ascertained that the bill as drafted would enable the trades to get at the analysis of a rate of charge that had been increased since 1892, and would compel the companies to establish the reasonableness of the several items, they determined to reject the bill or force their interpretation on Mr. Bryce. The case of the companies is that the whole of the old rate should be taken as unquestioned, and that they should only be called upon to show good reasons for the amount added to it. It seems to be likely that Mr. Bryce will yield to this pressure, and working in the same direction are the fears of the weaker traders. If no bill is passed they will be left absolutely at the mercy of the companies, who can enforce the payment of any rate up to the maximum rates out of which the officials of the Board of Trade were cajoled by undertakings afterwards set aside without compensation. Those who know most about the matter are of opinion that if the case of the companies is conceded, and the challenging of an increased rate is strictly confined to the amount added to the old rate of 1892, the action of the Railway Commissioners will be a matter of doubt and uncertainty. It is conceivable that they may indirectly require the company whose rates are challenged to prove the reasonableness of the items which make up the total. But it is perfectly certain that the railway managers will follow the lead of Sir Henry Oakley's evidence before the Select Committee, and will argue that the items cannot be gone into, and that the increase is justifiable simply on the ground that the new classification has imposed losses in other directions, which the companies are compelled to make good by the increase challenged. In other words, that the determining factor shall be, not the fair cost of the services rendered to the trader, but the principle of a reasonable equilibrium in the adjustment of traffic. When this case is put forward, as it inevitably would be, by the ablest counsel in the country, the impression is that the traders would have no chance of forcing the Commissioners into the analysis of the rate, which alone would help the trader to get the increase reduced. In these circumstances there is little doubt that the victory of the companies will be substantial. Except in one or two gross cases here and there of abuse of their powers, cases in which the companies have already expressed a readiness to meet the demands of traders, it is practically certain that there would and could be no reductions made in increased rates which would take the increased rate below that average 5 per cent. increase on the tariff of 1892 which the companies have demanded. The question of the hour, then, is whether the traders to save themselves from immediate inconvenience, and possibly risk, will accept this average all-round increase of 5 per cent. as the outcome of eight or ten years' struggle with the companies. Ten years ago, the traders expected to get considerable general reductions in rates as well as a remedy against undue preferential charges and unfair conditions. The struggle will have only increased the burden, with such consolations as a revised classification may afford to special trades and industries in special districts.

The directors of the Manchester Ship Canal Company met, the other day, under the presidency of Lord Egerton, to consider the question of the appointment of a chairman who should devote his whole time and attention to the affairs of the company. Lord Egerton said he had, for some time past, felt that it would be to the advantage of the company that its affairs should be managed under one responsible head. At the same time he did not wish to sever his official connection with the company. He recognised in Mr. Bythell a man well qualified for the post which had been offered him. A letter addressed to the Lord Mayor by Lord Egerton tendering his resignation of the chairmanship was read. In this letter the noble Lord said he had the utmost confidence in the ultimate success of the undertaking. On the motion of the Lord Mayor, the board expressed the great regret with which it accepted the resignation. Mr. Bythell having intimated his acceptance of the position offered him by the directors at their previous meeting, a resolution was unanimously passed appointing him chairman of the company, on the motion of Lord Egerton, seconded by Mr. S. R. Platt.

In their latest circular for the outgoing Australasian mails the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company make some interesting statements with reference, amongst other things, to the influence of the railway strike in the United States on the markets in this country. It is pointed out, as regards the frozen meat market, that the recent bright, hot weather has enabled farmers in this country to secure the greater part of their hay crops in excellent condition. Other crops also promise well, and there is every prospect of a good supply of food for the winter. The large supply of foreign cattle has interfered with the sale of home-fed, though prime fat stock, being relatively scarce, have sold well, but the railway strike in America lately caused a sharp advance in the value of American cattle both at Deptford and Birkenhead. Supplies of home-fed meat at Smithfield have, on the whole, been light and prices have been good, while the warm weather has improved the demand for lamb. Arrivals of New Zealand mutton have been fairly large, and owing to the congested state of the refrigerated stores—in great measure attributable to the heavy stock of Queensland beef and the large quantity of Australasian butter now held in London—it has not been found possible to find accommodation for them promptly. Heavy arrivals of American beef, both live and dead, had tended to weaken the market, which, at one period, gave cause for anxiety, the supply of frozen being excessive and the demand very much restricted, while there was every prospect of continued heavy shipments from America. The situation, however, was somewhat relieved by the railway strike, in consequence of which visible supplies from America have been reduced.

The statistics of failures in the United States and Canada, compiled by Messrs. R. G. Dun and Co., show a considerable diminution of insolvency in the June quarter this year, compared with the corresponding quarter last year, both in the United States and Canada. For these States the total is 2,734 failures, with liabilities $37,595,973, as against 3,199 and $121,541,239, respectively. The figures also show a decrease as against the first quarter of this year, when the failures numbered 4,297 and the liabilities amounted to $63,982,179. The decrease was very marked in manufacturing and trading liabilities. The aggregates of the industrial and commercial failures for the two half-years are shown in the following table:—

First six months.	Failures.	Liabilities. $
1893	6,401	168,864,444
1894	7,301	101,578,152

Thus there has been an increase in the number of failures this year with a decrease in the liabilities; the figures for the past half-year are, however, larger than for any previous half-year except the first half of 1893. This year there has been a decrease in banking failures and in railway receiverships, the latter numbering 17, with liabilities amounting to $46,800,695. The failures in the Dominion during the second quarter of the year are returned as 386, with liabilities amounting to $2,644,001, as against 464 and $4,664,319, respectively, in the second quarter of last year.

AN old man, named Sinnott, who was dismissed from a Police Court on a charge of begging, is, says the *Globe*, one of the diminishing band of 182 heroes who earned the Victoria Cross in the course of the suppression of the Indian Mutiny. Sinnott achieved this distinction for having, before Lucknow, on October 6, 1857, helped one or two of his comrades of the 84th Foot to rescue Lieut. Gibaut, who, however, was dangerously wounded. Sinnott was selected for the V.C. by the vote of his regiment, and the decision of the corps was heartily endorsed by the expressed opinion of the Commander-in-Chief in India, Sir Colin Campbell. He is said to be somewhat eccentric in behaviour, and to "break out" every quarter-day.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT FOR 1894-95.

THE Presidency Financial Statement, as prepared by the Hon'ble Mr. A. C. Trevor, was submitted at the meeting of the Legislative Council, yesterday, with the following remarks:—

It is unnecessary, perhaps, on the present occasion to repeat the description of the principles and gradual development of the contract system on which provincial finance is based and the summary of the more important conditions of the current contract with which last year's Financial Statement was introduced. In other respects, the form and arrangement then adopted will be preserved as far as possible, including the retention for facility of reference of such of the general explanations then given in the sections corresponding with Part II. of the present statement as are needed to make them readily intelligible. But as the financial outlook has been considerably modified by the course of events since last year's statement was presented, it will be useful to prefix a brief outline of the existing position to the more detailed examination of the Budget figures in the sections which follow. It will be remembered that, except where the sign Rs. is prefixed, the figures used represent thousands of rupees.

2. The year now current is the third of the present contract, which opened in 1892-93 with a balance of 40,70 and a fixed assignment adjusted under the Land Revenue head of 77,14, including which the Provincial Revenue for the year was estimated at 3,92,24. As was explained in last year's statement, the obligatory balance is 20,00, and it is not the policy of Government to keep more than is necessary locked up in balances so long as there are objects on which it can be spent to the financial or administrative advantage of the Presidency. In pursuance of that polic

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on 7th August :—

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 170, dated 31st July 1894, directing that the necessary notification be issued under section 3 (5) of the Indian Ports Act, X of 1889, authorising Mr. John Charles Tice, a Master in the B. I. S. N. Company's Service, to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay.

Resolution.—Mr. John Charles Tice is appointed, under section 72 of the Bombay Port Trust Act No. VI of 1879, to pilot in the Port of Bombay any of the coasting steamers referred to in the bye-laws for coasting steamers approved by Government under Notifications No. 72 of 1st July 1891, and No. 51 of 23rd May 1892, of which he may at any time be the Commander.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 2nd August 1894, reporting that the Trustees' ground at Frere Estate is very much fouled by the inhabitants of the neighbouring properties, and recommending that a barbed wire fence 780 feet in length be put up along the western boundary of the Trustees' property between the road running through the arched bungalow and Albert Road at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,394.

Resolution.—The fence estimated to cost Rs. 1,394 is sanctioned to the debit of savings on the estimates for reclamation of the timber ponds.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 19th June, 1894, recommending that the west wing of the Copra Bazaar Shed shown in pencil on the litho-plan forwarded with his letter be removed and re-erected on the site marked red on the plan. Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 14th July 1894, forwarding a tracing indicating the new position of the west wing of the shed as proposed by the Traffic Manager; stating that the extra cost above the sanctioned estimate will be about Rs. 1,453, not including a metalled cart-track 10 feet wide on the west side of the shed, which would cost Rs. 123 more, and inviting attention to the last paragraph of his letter No. 836-14, dated 25th January, 1894, in which he states that the estimated cost of repairing with 2 inches of metal and providing water stables and kerbs for the two cross roads, viz., Baroda and Ahmedabad Streets, the width of the latter being reduced from 60 feet to 40 feet, will be Rs. 2,004, and suggesting that these two cross roads be finished according to the Municipal requirements and handed over to the Municipality. Read proceedings of the Land and Railways Committee, explaining that the estimate sanctioned in T. R. No. 49 of 6th February 1894 included Rs. 735 for the removal and re-erection of six bays of the Copra Shed which stand in the way of the Manson Road extension; that the Traffic Manager now recommends that the whole of the west wing be removed and re-erected on the abjoining plot, which will cost Rs. 2,188 or Rs. 1,453 more than the partial removal, and if a metalled carttrack 10 feet wide on the west side is provided, the cost will be increased to Rs. 2,311, and recommending that, as the shed brings in Rs. 3,700 per annum, the arrangement proposed be sanctioned, the amount of the estimate being charged to revenue, as the cost of the shed has already been charged to capital; that the width of Ahmedabad Street be reduced, and if the Municipal Commissioner will take over the roads when improved as proposed, the Acting Engineer's estimate of Rs.2,004 be sanctioned also, but the Municipal Commissioner should be referred to first, and that the sanction against Capital for the extension of the Manson Road be reduced by Rs. 735, or from Rs. 8,322 to Rs. 7,587.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Land Committee are approved.

Submitted the under-noted Summary of Revenue Account for 1893-94 :—

Expenditure.	Estimates. Rs. a. p.	Actuals. Rs. a. p.
General Charges	1,77,784 0 0 139,377 0 0	1,80,624 9 6
Bunder properties	4,39,661 0 0	4,37,168 4 4
Prince's and Victoria Docks	12,01,876 0 0	12,26,390 6 5
Merewether Dry Dock	60,658 0 0	53,902 3 8
Rents	1,42,010 0 0	1,42,034 0 11
Interest Account	20,95,874 0 0	20,99,024 11 11
Sinking Fund	93,862 0 0	90,862 4 2
Port Department	1,52,558 0 0	1,52,383 4 6
Fixed annual Revenue Surplus	1,00,000 0 0	1,91,079 5 2
Depreciation Account	37,112 0 0	70,739 4 3
Pilotage Department	1,67,200 0 0	1,59,680 8 0
Total	47,58,972 0 0	47,13,214 13 10
Revenue.		
Bunder Properties	18,66,000 0 0	17,67,017 13 3
Prince's and Victoria Docks	22,67,000 0 0	23,68,654 3 9
Merewether Dry Dock	1,10,000 0 0	56,128 15 2
Interest and Miscellaneous	1,35,121 0 0 39,377 0 0	1,26,499 12 11
Port Department	1,49,000 0 0	1,51,328 3 1
Depreciation Account	37,112 0 0	70,739 4 3
Pilotage Department	1,67,200 0 0	1,59,680 8 0
Total	47,11,110 0 0	47,00,348 12 5
Estimated Surplus Deficit	2,138 0 0	..... 12,865 1 5

A copy of this summary was furnished to each Trustee.

Read note by the Chairman explaining—That at the first meeting of the Trustees in April last he placed before the Board particulars regarding the finances of the year 1893-94, which disclosed a remarkable agreement between the estimated and actual receipts under the four main heads of account. The receipts under Pilotage, Interest, and Miscellaneous and Depreciation, and the Expenditure of the year, being then not known, it was not possible to state the net result, but it was then anticipated that it would show a small deficit. That the accounts having now been finally made up, the summary now on the table has been prepared for the information of the Trustees. It will be reviewed at length in the Admistration Report now in preparation. That the net result of the year's operation is, as predicted, a small deficit. It amounts to Rs. 12,866, or a little more than ¼ per cent. on the revenue of the year. That the deficit will be met from the Revenue Reserve Fund, which amounts to about Rs. 14 lakhs. That this result is after meeting from current Revenue expenditure on capital account to the extent of over 1 lakh and providing over Rs. 90,000 for the sinking fund of the Victoria Dock loan and over Rs. 1 lakh for depreciation of plant. That the expenditure accords very closely with the estimates under all heads except depreciation, the outlay under which is larger than estimated owing to the provision of a caisson for the 55-foot entrance to the Prince's Dock, and includes about Rs. 16,000 on account of exchange compensation allowances not provided for in the estimates. That the fluctuations in detail under revenue, as compared with the estimates, were commented upon in the statement made to the Trustees in April last. That the actuals appear Rs. 10,761 less than the estimates, but the latter include a book credit of Rs. 39,377 for Engineering establishment (which also appears in the estimates of expenditure), which does not appear in the actuals. Excluding this and excluding depreciation, the actuals under all heads were less than the estimates by Rs. 5,012 only.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Submitted a comparative statement of revenue collected from 1st April to 31st July of the current financial year, and for the corresponding period in 1893-94. The Chairman explained—That the Budget Estimate of Revenue for 1894-95 is Rs. 44,58,550 as compared with actuals for 1893-94 of Rs. 43,31,761, or an increase of Rs. 1,26,789. That the statement shows that in four months ending 31st July, 1894, the receipts have aggregated Rs. 16,62,475 as compared with Rs. 15,34,763, the actuals for the same four months in 1893. That the increase is Rs. 1,27,712* or more than the whole increase estimated for :—Increase Sassoon Dock to Appollo Bunder Rs. 4,885, Elphinistone Estate Rs. 9,982, Esmail Hubib to Chowpatty Bunder Rs. 413. Warehouses Rs. 17,271, Miscellaneous Rs. 6,564, Wet Docks Rs. 81,964, Dry Dock Rs. 6,593. Port Dues Rs. 6,566, Other Items Rs. 2,099, Rs. 1,36,337 Rs. —8,625† Rs 1,27,712* and observed that a satisfactory feature is that all the items show an increase, except Decrease—Town Bunder to Body Bay Rs. 1,969. Mazagon Bunder to Frere Reclamation Rs. 6,656, Rs. 8.625†. The latter is the only important decrease, and is attributable to a decrease in the imports of kerosine oil.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

The Chinese notify that they do not accept telegrams respecting the Chinese-Japan War.

State telegrams in Code language for Foochow are admitted via Cable.

Messages in ordinary English language for Chinese offices can now be wired to destination and Code messages can be posted from either Hongkong or Shanghai at senders' risk.

Telegrams in plain language can be accepted for China via Teheran Helampy. See footnote page 96 of Telegraph Guide.

Reunion mail closes at Seychelles eight p.m sixteenth inst.

Communication with Corea (except Fusan) entirely cut off through interruption Chinese land lines and land lines beyond Fusan.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline"—From all chemists and Druggists in Auber.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Ganges is reported to have risen dangerously close to some thickly-populated villages, near Monghyr, and the people are momentarily in fear of being overwhelmed.

THE Babu Pass road into Kulu is said to be completely impassable, barely six inches of road remaining in places. However, it is purely a tourists' road, the traders never using it, and the postal authorities having long since discontinued sending the mail over it, even in summer.

MR. F. B. O'SHEA has been appointed Post-master-General of Cashmere.

THE "touts," who have long been an unmitigated nuisance in Lahore, and have done so much to discredit and demoralise the Punjab bar, says the local paper, have apparently been outwitted at last, and by the railway police. The simple device has been adopted of excluding them from the railway platform, and telling off special constables to keep an eye upon them outside, and see that rustic litigants do not fall into their clutches. It is expected that before long the touts—and, we hope, those lawyers who have employed them—will soon find their occupation gone and will go elsewhere.

OUR learned Benchers of Calcutta, and India generally, ought, a contemporary thinks, to be glad to hear that fashion, that iron ruler of men and women, has now decreed that a judge may wear a straw hat without any loss of dignity. Now a judge in a straw hat and a judge on the bench would be such a pleasing contrast, that we think the decree of fashion should be executed at once, and all our hitherto sombrely-clad justices adorn themselves with the rollicking straw hat.

WE hear from Quetta that, last week, Lieutenant Reece, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, while playing polo, was thrown from his pony and sustained a compound fracture of the left leg above the knee, besides receiving a severe shock. For some time before and after being taken to hospital, he was unconscious, but is now progressing favourably.

THE Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, has made the necessary arrangements for medical attendance for the batch of some three hundred coolies at work on the slip works at the seventh mile of the Kalka-Simla Road. From the beginning the Assistant Surgeon of Kalka has visited the batch twice or three times a week, but there is now a medical subordinate posted at the works. The Civil Surgeon of Kasauli will, it is expected, visit the locality to see to the sanitation and water-supply of the colonies of coolies.

THE *Indian Planters' Gazette* says :—That brave young lady, Miss Frances Ali Abdoolla, is making arrangements to ride point to point a thousand miles through India in as straight a bee line as possible, over the border. Miss Abdoolla says: "I am quite confident of riding with 25 horses to spare out of the 105. I would be glad if a committee of sportsmen would take over the entire management of laying the track. . . . . I hope that my proposed ride 'over the border' may initiate an annual 'Pindarri Chase' with a starting sweepstake of a rupee for every mile ridden. My idea is that in such a chase as I have given suggestion to, only country and stud-bred horses—mares by preference—should be ridden, and thus eventually revive that quality of animal which so gallantly bore the notorious Pindarris in their famous raids into the Deccan and back into the fastnesses of Hindustan with such limit of time as a Pindarri often had to cover ground in to regain his stronghold. I shall be glad to give fuller particulars on this subject to any sportsman who desires it." Miss Abdoolla, who resides as Dehra, is busy getting fit for this venturesome ride for a lady, and gallops ten miles a day, but she asks the aid of the sporting public to assist her in buying ponies and equipping herself for the task, and we feel certain chivalry is sufficiently strong among Indian sportsmen that they will not allow this pretty and plucky young lady to plead in vain. Subscriptions can either be sent to the *Indian Planters' Gazette*, or direct to Miss Ali Abdoolla, Malukawala House, Dehra Doon.

THERE appeared, a few days ago, before the Central Criminal Court of St. Petersburg, an apparently well-bred man, named Justin Makaroff, charged, for the fourth time, with escaping from Siberia, whither he was originally banished some twelve years ago. Makaroff's first and only offence was a personal conflict with the police. After serving a short term of imprisonment he was sent back to his native commune, and as the latter declined to receive him, he was, as is usual in such cases, deprived of his civil rights and sent to Siberia for life. On this occasion the judge asked him why he did not remain in the locality of his exile. Makaroff replied :—"It is so very lonely out there (in the Government of Tobolsk), your Lordship. I do my best to make myself contented, but, struggle as I will, this homesickness attacks me every three years. It develops slowly during the third year, and when it becomes acute, I just pack up my havresack and tramp back to Petersburg to see my friends. I am now at the disposal of the court." The judge appears to sympathise with the prisoner, whose fine stature and carriage were not concealed by the ill-fitting grey dress of a convict, and passed upon him what he called a very lenient sentence—that he be re-transported to one of the farther Siberian settlements, imprisoned for six months, and thereafter placed under police surveillance for the rest of his life. Makaroff bowed gracefully in acknowledgment of his sentence, and with a smile and a wave of his hand bade adieu to his friends. But the smile seemed to imply that it was merely "au revoir."

GLOOMY, indeed, is the picture of the condition of the peasantry under the rule of the Shah as drawn by British Vice-Consul, Mr. Ringler Thomson. They inhabit mere mud-hovels without windows and with a hole in the centre of the roof to let out the smoke, and the filthy state of the villages is indescribable. At the end of the winter they generally find their stock either exhausted or running very low, and the great festival of Nauroz at hand. Formerly, the peasant knew that if his stock failed, there was no hope of replenishing it. He would have to go without his Nauroz festivities. But now he knows that a week or two before the festival the Russian speculators will appear on the scene and offer the proprietor advances of money to sow cotton for them, the seed of which they provide, or buy up in advance the best part of his crop of wheat. The ignorant peasant is led to agree to bartering a part of his share too, and when the harvest is over he finds he has not enough corn to carry him through the winter. If the proprietors and peasants resist the temptation till the time of the actual harvest, the result is the same. The wheat goes at half-price, the peasant finds after a few weeks that he has not enough to carry him through the winter; and, worst of all, there is no corn left for towns like Meshed, with 70,000 inhabitants. Last year the crop was a fair one, but so much wheat was exported that the price of bread was four times as high as after an abundant harvest when there was no exportation. This led to two or three riots in Meshed.

WADDESDON MANOR, where the Prince of Wales has been staying on a visit to Baron de Rothschild, M.P., is, says the *Globe*, an example of what great wealth can do. The site of the house was a bare hillside when the Baron bought it from the trustees of the Duke of Marlborough in 1872. It was easy enough to build the house, which is a fine specimen of the French style, and is modelled after the castles of Touraine, but it was more difficult to supply the want of trees. Baron de Rothschild got over this by bringing full-grown trees from Woburn Abbey and Claydon House, and transplanting them with the earth still clinging to their roots, in large waggons drawn by Normandy horses. The greatest loss was among the oaks, but the chestnuts, sycamores, and other trees nearly all survived. The house is full of the most valuable curiosities collected from all parts, nothing that is beautiful coming amiss to the Baron. A famous sight at Waddesdon is the aviary, which is said to be the largest owned by a private person. The acres of glass houses are also very remarkable, and the stables are perfect in their arrangements. The Prince of Wales has visited Waddesdon before now, and her Majesty the Queen, and the Shah, on his last visit to England, have also stayed at the house.

ABOUT a year ago a new industrial school was opened at Montbeliard, and during the rejoicings which took place on the occasion performances were given by a military band, under the direction of the Mayor, of music by M. Sellenick, Auber, and other composers. As permission had not been given to perform this music, an action was brought against the Mayor for infringement of copyright, or rather performance-right. The plaintiffs included the heirs of Auber and of Scribe, the dramatist having, by collaboration with the composer in certain operas, acquired an interest in the music, which interest has not yet expired. The wretched Mayor pleaded that he only gave instructions to the band to perform, and that he knew nothing of the pieces to be performed, the programme having been left entirely to the conductor. The local tribunal supported him in this view by dismissing the action. This decision has, however, now been reversed on appeal, and the Mayor has finally been condemned to pay five francs as damages, together with all the costs of the litigation.

THE largest, or nearly the largest, thing in tortoises has just been added to the collection of animals in the Regent's Park. These two creatures come from the island of Aldabra, and are of almost colossal size, as living tortoises go. This small island, some way from Madagascar, and the Galapagos Archipelago, are the only parts of the world where large tortoises nowadays exist; and it is hard to understand how tortoises weighing 700lbs. got there. In other days it would have been suggested that the reptile, like certain genii and fairies, changed its form for a bit, and then, on arriving at the islands, waxed fat and heavy again. More prosaic, but more likely, is the view that a former land connection enabled it to get there; once arrived, its bulk would be less inconvenient than where competition was severer. But otherwise the presence of these unwieldy tortoises on islands apparently inaccessible to them is a problem before which the proverbial fly in amber pales.

THE villagers of Maiden Bradley have recently, says the *Wiltshire Times*, been excited by the appearance amongst them of a person who claims to be the rightful heir of the twelfth Duke of Somerset, and demands the restitution of his title and estate. The claimant describes himself as Lord Edward Percy St. Maur, who is supposed to have been dead some twenty-nine years. At any rate, the following is inscribed on a marble tablet in the interior of Maidan Bradley Church: "In memory of Lord Edward Percy St. Maur, born 19th of August, 1841, died 20th of December, 1865, aged 24. A young man of great promise, whose ability, talents, and literary attainments were the hope and pride of his family. He served as attache to the British Legation in Vienna, 1857 to 1860, in Madrid 1861, and won the approbation of his superiors. Accidentally wounded by a bear while shooting at Yellapoor, North Canara, India, he was cut off in the flower of his youth." The claimant explains away his death by denying that it occurred. He admits the encounter with the bear, but states that he escaped from his claws and got away with some scratches on his body, which he will exhibit when the time comes. His lengthened absence from the old country is accounted for by the assertion that he was taken prisoner by the Russians and kept in durance vile for a considerable period. Unfortunately for his chances of coming into the estate, he appears to have told other people a second story which hardly fits in with the first—namely, that when he was a baby he was kidnapped by gipsies and sent away to sea, and only recently succeeded in working his passage back to England. Possibly he had either forgotten or not heard of the bear episode when he inaugurated his campaign. He appears to have paid a couple of visits to the village. On the first occasion he presented himself at the audit, and had an interview with Lord Percy St. Maur, with what result we are unable to say. Among the persons he called was an old gamekeeper who had often been out shooting with Lord Edward before he went to India, but who failed to discover any likeness to him in the "fresh arrival," despite the latter's contention that he had the head and hands of the Somerset family. The new comer is rather down in the world, and so far as clothes go his appearance is said to resemble that of a compulsory tourist. So far, there seems to be no likelihood of the public being treated to another Tichborne case.

WHAT is described as an "irregularity" in the baptism of the young Prince is beginning to attract considerable attention. The point is this. The Prince was baptised in a private drawing-room. It was, therefore, assumed that the administration was that of "Private Baptism of Children in Houses." This, however, the Archbishop of Canterbury has denied. It would, therefore, seem that the ministration must have been that of "Public Baptism of Infants to be Used in the Church." But is the drawing-room of White Lodge a church?

A YOUNG Frenchwoman has been arrrested at Brussels for the singular offence of kissing all the men she met in the street. Some of them, it appears, were ungallant enough to complain of her conduct, and a policeman was sent to her place of residence to take her into custody. The policeman was, doubtless, prepared to be saluted in the same way as the complainants, and he was not disappointed. At the police-station the woman tried hard to embrace the Inspector on duty, but in this case she failed. A doctor, who was called in to see her, declared that she was suffering from mental derangement.

MILITARY students of the position in the Corea consider that the recent success of the Japanese will make the task of the Chinese, in ousting them from the country, a very difficult one indeed. The peninsula is so narrow in its central part that a defensive position on either side of the range which runs from end to end could be taken up, completely blocking access to the capital. The road from Manchuria runs parallel to the sea, and a line of entrenchments would cut it most effectually. In fact, a sort of Plevna could be created on the east of the range, while a second set of earthworks could be made on the west. The Japanese, having command of the sea, can pour in supplies and munitions of war while the Chinese, having a long line of communications to maintain, will be terribly handicapped in keeping their army well-equipped. Earthworks held by men armed with breach-loaders cannot readily be carried by direct attack, and the Corean Plevna could not be turned by a flanking movement as its right would rest on the sea, where probably a warship would be anchored, while its left would be on the mountain range. The Japanese will apparently have ample time to entrench themselves, and if they are wise enough to adopt this course and act on the defensive, China may find that not even enormous superiority in strength will be of much avail. The war seems likely to drag along for months, and China with all her vast resources will not be able to shorten it by any *coup de main*.

IN England "Queen's weather" is a proverb. In Italy it is a creed. So says "Leader Scott" in an article on Queen Victoria at Florence in the *Woman at Home*. It seems that, before Queen Victoria went to Florence this year, the crops were suffering, and the *contadini* were praying for rain. But they changed their form of prayer. "They say it is no use to ask for rain while the Queen is here, so they burned candles on the shrine of the Madonna, that she might grant the Empress of India a quick departure and a safe journey. The devout add, 'May the Madonna send her here again when we have a wet season and are praying for sunshine.'" The general faith in "Queen's weather" in Florence is, "Leader Scott" adds, quite laughable. "People make plans for picnics a week before the time, and if anyone says, 'Suppose that it should rain?' another replies, 'No fear of it. The Queen of England is coming here.' A farmer will bemoan his corn turning yellow in the blade, and if he is humorous, might say, 'It is no use for us to want rain if the British Queen has made a compact with Messrs. Domenidido not to send any while she is in Florence.'" The freedom which the Queen is able to enjoy at Florence is, for her, one of its chief attractions. She drives about wherever she likes, and is never mobbed. She visits old churches and talks to the old priests, looks on at their quaint processions, and accepts flowers from the village children. What would the Queen's reverential subjects have said if they could have seen her driving along the street with her outrider in spotless state before her, and a ragged street arab comfortably tucked up on the carriage-bar behind within an inch of her Majesty's back.

MR. BALFOUR ON GOLF.

SATURDAY (July 21) was the opening day of the golf club which has recently been formed at Chislehurst. The headquarters of the club are at Camden-house, the residence of the late Emperor Napolean III., a portion of the premises having been converted into what forms a very convenient and commodious club house. It is proposed that at a future date an entirely new club house shall be built. The links are laid out in the undulating park land opposite the house, extending to considerably over 100 acres. Valleys, ponds, hedges, and ditches are numerous, and there is, too, a sand-pit which will certainly prove a formidable and interesting obstacle to the players. A ladies' course has also been prepared, and a club room overlooking the ground is set apart for their use.

The day's proceedings began with a luncheon in the dining-hall of Camden-house. Sir Pattison Nickalls occupied the chair, and having proposed the usual loyal toasts, gave the health of their four visitors, who would play the foursome in the afternoon—namely, Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., Mr. G. W. Balfour, M.P., Mr. A. D. Blyth, and Mr. Mure-Fergusson.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., in responding to the toast, said :—You have undoubtedly—it must be evident to every one who hears me—the best golf club house in existence. (Cheers.) I do not suppose any other club, however ancient or famous, however large the number of its members, has ever been housed in a Palace before. (Cheers.) Your chairman has told us that he himself is not a practical golfer. I rather gathered from him that he had obtained his lore purely from printed sources—from borrowed printed sources (laughter)—and he recommended to me that I should set to work to increase the already bulky literature on this subject, and to provide an easy and rapid path to golfing excellence by means of a handbook. Well, there are excellent handbooks in existence besides the one to which our chairman has alluded, and I do not think that my functions, already sufficiently numerous (laughter), carry me into those already well-occupied and well-travelled paths of contemporary literature. But I may be, perhaps, permitted to say that, whether it be or be not true that by means of a properly contrived handbook you can learn French in the brief space of time to which our chairman has referred, it is perfectly certain that golf can be learnt by practice on golfing links, and by practice on golfing links alone. I do not wish to undervalue written instruction, still less should I wish to undervalue the practical instruction that may be derived from the example and from the precept of those who are already masters in the game; and as, I presume, I am addressing the members of a new club, who have naturally not had much opportunity of learning the game at present, I would earnestly press upon them that the first steps in golf are in some respects the most important, and that it is very easy, in the early period of their golfing education, to get into tricks and faults of style which will for ever prevent them from reaching the highest excellences of the game. (Cheers.) I myself belong to that unhappy class of being for ever pursued by remorse, who are conscious that they threw away in their youth opportunities that were open to them of beginning the game at a time or life when alone the muscles can be attuned and practised to the full perfection required by the most difficult game that perhaps exists. Nevertheless, as I am talking to those who have a chance of beginning the game in their early youth (laughter), I may say that though much is lost, and lost for ever, by leaving neglected the opportunities of early years, yet none need despair, and if they will only set themselves to work in a businesslike spirit to learn to play the game as alone it ought to be played, they may hope to reach, not perhaps the highest degree of excellence, but a degree of excellence which will give great satisfaction to themselves and considerable embarrassment to their opponents. (Cheers.) You have been good enough to make me and, I think, all the three players on whose behalf I am now returning thanks honorary members of your club, and on their behalf I most heartily thank you for the privilege you have thus conferred upon us. I believe we are all Scotchmen (cheers), and I may perhaps be permitted to indulge in the undue exhibition of national vanity, to say that I watch with satisfaction the gradual Scottification of England by this great golfing propaganda. (Laughter and cheers.) The English are a great race., but they are not a race, apparently, very quick to learn, or very quick to adopt all the good things within their reach. Because I may point out to them that golf has been played in Scotland from time immemorial, that it appears in one of the acts of legislation as far back, I think, as the beginning of the 15th century—1470, or thereabouts—and that it was found necessary, in the wisdom of the Scotch Legislature, in the early history of the game, to legislate against its being played because it prevented the Scotch learning archery in order to fight the English (laughter); and that at a rather later stage of the game it was found necessary to legislate against it because it prevented Scotchmen attending with sufficient regularity the parish church. (Laughter.) I only mention these facts, well known in golfing history, to point out how long it has been the pastime, passionately pursued, on the other side of the Tweed, and far how many centuries the English have deliberately deprived themselves of what they are now beginning to discover is one of the greatest solaces of life. (Laughter and cheers.) But although they have learnt the lesson late they appear bent on learning it thoroughly, and if I can form any inference from the daily increasng number of golfing links which on the sea coast and inland, on lands suitable and on lands unsuitable (laughter), under circumstances favourable and under circumstances unfavourable, are springing up in every part of the country, I have to recognize with a feeling of national pride, but, at the same time, with some feeling of national dismay, that the time cannot be far off when Scotland will have to yield to England in the excellence of its players, and that the smaller population of the country which has so long been fostering this game will not be able to compete on equal terms with the legions which England will be able to bring into the field. At present, however, that date is still, I hope, more or less distant (laughter), and without any feeling of international bitterness I may heartily congratulate the English public in general, and the members of the Chislehurst Golf Club in particular, upon the spread of the game in this southern portion of the island. (Cheers.)

The first game on the new links was a foursome, in which Mr. A. J. Balfour and Mr. A. D. Blyth were defeated by Mr. Gerald Balfour, M. P., and Mr. Mure-Fergusson.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th July, 1894, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	85,000	1,26,000	4,000	2,15,000
Or per mile of Railway	184	273	9	466
For previous week of half-year	94,000	1,42,000	4,000	2,40,000
Total for 2 weeks	1,79,000	2,68,000	8,000	4,55,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	75,987	81,369	1,127	1,58,483
Per mile of Ry do.	165	177	2	344
Total to corresponding date do.	1,68,137	2,01,588	9,213	3,78,938

Increase for the week..... Rs. 56,517
Do. to date..... " 76,062

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th July 1894, on 1,674·02 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,20,000	2,75,000	4,000	3,99,000
Or per mile of Railway	72	164	2	238
For previous week of half-year	1,20,000	2,90,000	4,000	4,14,000
Total for 2 weeks	2,40,000	5,65,000	8,000	8,13,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,20,188	1,50,447	6,778	2,77,413
Per mile of Ry do.	72	90	4	166
Total to corresponding date do.	2,48,612	3,87,532	15,118	6,51,262

Increase for the week..... Rs. 1,21,587
Do. to date..... " 1,61,738

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 21st July, 1894.)

DESCRIPTION.	1894.	1893.	Inc. for the period.	Dec. for the period.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers	34,010	32,417	1,593	...	...	1,346
Parcels, &c.	45,085	28,150	18,935	...	46,184	..
Goods	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other earnings	2,271	2,590	...	319	...	2,978
Total for week	81,363	61,157	20,209	...	...	...
Aggregate	2,47,336	2,05,476	..	...	41,860	...

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—AUGUST 11.

Clarke, 2nd Lt, Bo, 20 S D, R A, on leave, from Poona.

AUGUST 12.

Burroughs, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, from leave, from Poona.

AUGUST 13.

Robinson, Lt, Bo, 1st L N Lanc Regt, on duty, from Deesa.

AUGUST 14.

Franagan, Surgn-Major, Bo, A M S, off leave, from Kashmir.

Capper, Lt, Bengal 2nd C I Horse, on leave.

DEPARTURES—AUGUST 10.

Seagram, 2nd Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Poona.

AUGUST 12.

Casserly, Lt, Bo, attached Marine Battn, on leave, to Poona.

AUGUST 14.

Brereton, Lt-Col, Bengal, R M Fus, on promotion to Cawnpore.

DISTRICT AND GARRISON ORDERS,

BY BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. F. GATACRE, D.S.O., COMMANDING BOMBAY DISTRICT.

Furlough and Leave (Privilege).—Privilege leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned Officer as follows :—Lieut W W G Griffith, Commanding Detachment, 2nd Bombay Lancers, Bombay.

Inspections.—The General Officer Commanding will visit No 20 Company, Southern Division, R.A. at Company Drill at 6-30 a m on Friday, the 17th instant, and will afterwards visit the Garrison Cells at Colaba.

Transport, Sea (Details).—1 Native Officer, 3 N C Rank and File, and 6 Recruits, 9th Bombay Infantry, are attached to the 21st Bombay Infantry, pending passage to rejoin their Regiment at Quetta, via Kurrachee.

Furlough and Leave (Privilege).—The general leave of absence in India granted to Lieutenant A J O'Brien, 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, is converted into privilege leave, viz, from the 10th June, 1894, to 8th August, 1894.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 15th August, 1894.

1. The following Drills will take place on Friday next :—

Fort Head-Quarters.

At 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

At 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

2. It is notified for information that the next "Cinderella" dance will be held at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters on Saturday the 25th instant and *not* on the 18th as originally intended.

3. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from the 13th instant and posted to No. 4 Sub-divn No. 1 Company :—No. 419 Gunner Percy Hopley and No. 420 Gunner Robert G Whittle.

By Order,
(Sd.) L. PENNY, 2nd Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 15th August, 1894.

1. The following drills will be held as stated below :—

(1) Town Hall, at 9 p.m, to-day (Wednesday) 15th—Bayonet and firing exercise.

(2) Cathedral High School, at 3-45 p.m. on Thursday 16th—Squad-drill.

(3) Head-Quarters, at 5-45 p.m. on Thursday 16th—Sword exercise for Officers.

(4) 22nd Bombay Infantry Lines, from 7 to 9 a.m., on Friday 17th—Revolver practice for Officers and Sergeants.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill for Recruits at the Riding School every morning until further notice, Tuesdays excepted. All other members are invited to attend.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIDA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 11.)

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl will leave Simla on Wednesday, the 24th Oct 1894, and visit Dharmsala, Amritsar, Sukkur, Quetta, Shikarpur, Krachi, Multan, Khanki, Rawal Pindi, Peshawar, Khewrah, Lahore, Karnal, Delhi, Cawnpore and Rewah—His Excellency will hold Durbars at Quetta and Lahore; and will arrive at Calcutta on Saturday, the 15th Dec 1894.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Privilege leave of absence for one month and thirteen days is granted to Mr S H James, I C S, Secy to the Govt of India in the Legislative Dept.

Mr J M Macpherson, Barrister-at-Law, Depy Secry to the Govt of India in the Legislative Dept, is appointed to act as Secy in that Department during the absence on leave of Mr S H James.

Mr F G Wigley, Barrister-at-Law, Personal Assistant to the Secy in the Legislative Dept, is appointed to act as Depy Secy to the Govt of India in that Department, vice Mr J M Macpherson.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut A C Elliott, Assist Commr, Punjab, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

Surgn-Capt M A Ker, I M S (Bengal), is appointed to officiate as joint Sanitary Commissioner with effect from the 3rd July 1894, during the absence of Surgn-Major J Moorhead, M D, I M S (Bengal), on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Capt H E Boileau, 5th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as Comt and Dist Supt of Police, Port Blair, during the absence of Capt Barton on leave.

The Rev C R T Winckley, Chaplain of Nowgong, is granted privilege leave for two months.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

H E the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Idian Empire hereby announces that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of Indian, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the said Order :—To be a Kni ht Grand Commander.—H H Begiar Begi Mir Mahmud Khan, C I E, Wali of Kalat.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Rev B Raghaviah, of the Wesleyan Mission, having resigned his office of Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Hyderabad State, so much of the notification by the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, No 194-I, dated the 14th Jan, 1892, as relates to the said Rev B Raghaviah is hereby cancelled.

The following promotion is made in the Resident's Escort (Nepal) :—Havildar Raghubar Dayl Misir to be Jemadar, vice Anditya Singh, transferred to the pension establishment.

Lieut S A Cooke, I S C offg Sqdn Officer, is appointed to be Sqdn Officer, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, with effect from the 29th Nov 1893, vice Lieut the Hon'ble H D Napier, I S C seconded for employment as Staff Lie

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE hail of bullets which will sweep over the battlefield of the future will have little regard for the Geneva Cross, and the surgeon will undoubtedly perish with the wounded whom he has come to succour. We would substitute for the present system, writes the "Pall Mall Gazette," an organisation which would attempt to grapple with the problem of treating the wounded by the aid of field hospitals well in the rear, to which no wonnded would be brought till the fighting had ceased. The idea of carrying off the wounded from a modern battlefield while the fight is still raging is utterly absurd, and should be dismissed at once, while the system which would needlessly sacrifice the lives of the majority of our army surgeons, at the very time when they would be most needed, is entirely indefensible, and opposed to all experience and common sense. The lot of the wounded in the next European war will be terrible enough in any case; it will not be improved by a massacre of the doctors.—

A contemporary asserts that one of the grievances of the private soldier in the British Army is that he is not allowed to have speech with his captain except when accompanied by a non-commissioned officer. It is stated that, by a recent Imperial order, a private who considers himself ill-treated by a comrade or superior, may lodge his camplaint directly with his captain. We are not told whether the German private in such a case can merely insist on a non-commissioned officer taking him to his captain, or whether he can go unaccompanied to his captain. Be that as it may, a German is not an Englishman, and what might answer with the former would not answer with the latter, and vice versa. As a matter of fact, it might lead to very disastrous consequences were a British private empowered to go straight to his captain without being accompanied by a non-commissioned officer. The man might be drunk, infuriated by passion, or meditate an insult or act of violence. Should he behave in an unseemly or violent manner there would be no witness, and a court-martial might be placed in the unpleasant predicament of having to weigh the word of the private against that of the captain. Where, however, a relaxation of the existing wholesome rule might be allowed with advantage, is when the private wished to speak to his captain about some private matter not connected with the service. We have known that relaxation permitted without any abuse of the indulgence taking place. Of one thing we feel certain namely, that there is in our service no widespread feeling of grievance in connection with this matter.

According to returns which have just been published, the number of horses in the German Empire on December 1, 1892, amounted to 3,836,256. Of these 186,393 were under twelve months old, 189,666 were between one and two years old, 169,593 between two and three years old, 185,367 between three and four years old, and 3,104,737 were four years old and upwards; out of this latter number 2,384,386 horses were employed for agricultural purposes.

The first of the new 12-inch quick-firing wire guns manufactured in the Royal Gun Factories, Woolwich Arsenal is undergoing an experimental trial at Shoeburyness. The experiments are being watched with some interest in Service circles. Slackness of work prevails in the Royal Arsenal, necessitating a large number of suspensions. In the Royal Laboratory the slackness is attributed to the supply of cordite ceasing in consequence of the recent explosion at Waltham Abbey.—"Broad Arrow."

According to a military paper M. Turpin's invention is on the same principle as a rocket which in exploding divides and subdivides almost indefinitely. He makes with picric acid a projectile which in exploding launches smaller projectiles, and these again do the same, so that a given space is entirely covered with them. At present, however, this is simply theory, but he has been asked by the Military Inventions Commission to draw up a programme of experiments.

The Order in Council of June 27, 1894, which gives the rank of colonel to those lieutenant-colonels who complete four years in their rank on full pay, is simply reverting to the old system which ceased four years ago. This change will give the higher rank with antedate to Lieutenant-Colonels W. G. Armstrong, Plymouth Division; W. F. Campbell, Portsmouth; and C. H. Scafe, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General at the Royal Marine Office. No lieutenant-colonels of the Royal Marine Artillery will benefit until next year, when the three senior will complete four years. We congratulate the quartermasters who have at length received the honorary rank of lieutenant on appointment, for which they have so long waited. Quartermasters Walter Aitken, Royal Marine Artillery; Francis Powell, Chatham Division; G. F. Harding, Depot; and William Powell, Plymouth, will at once receive this honorary rank. The same Order in Council further provides for a Staff appointment as Superintendent of Swimming Instruction, to be held for a term of three years only, unless renewed at the discretion of the Admiralty for a further period of two years.

The Crescent is not, after all, in the list of mobilised ships, being most likely deemed advisable to give her machinery, &c., a thorough overhaul after her run out to Sydney and home again. She will go into the dockyard for this purpose, and then be brought forward as a relief for the Blake in the West Indies. But for this purpose she will not be wanted before the end of the year. The high forecastle with which this vessel is fitted may not be an artistic improvement, but from the point of view of habitability and also, we fancy, sea-keeping powers, it should be a decided advantage. It is rumoured that in the programme of next year's Estimates a type of cruiser about the displacement of the Crescent class, but with outside armour on the system employed in the Dupuy de Lome, and sponsons1 ports for her foremost guns, will find a place. As an experiment such a vessel might be built, fitted with water-tube boilers, and to burn liquid fuel, but the construction of several such vessels is scarcely in accordance with the policy of the present Board.

At the annual presentation of prizes on board the Britannia at Dartmouth Captain Arthur W. Moore took occasion to make some remarks, strongly condemning fagging as practised on board the ship. He said that in the school in which he was educated he had to undergo fagging, and it did him no harm; but in the Britannia they had the extraordinary spectacle of one-half the boys fagging the other half—a practice unknown in any school. Fagging was not allowed by the regulations. Personally he did not think there was any harm in a legitimate and moderate amount of fagging; but he strongly objected to one-half the boys fagging the other half, and he hoped to stop it. Some of the senior lads, he found, were in the habit of fagging the juniors to go among the cadets to sell books and other articles for them. It was not a desirable practice and would have to be stopped. It was his intention to maintain that discipline which the Service would expect and the parents hope for. Both the parents and the boys thought a great deal of the tone of the ship, and it would be his aim and object during his term there to keep the tone up to a good level. This and other reforms Captain Moore intends to carry out, and in his endeavours he will have the support of all well-wishers of the Navy.

The second-class cruiser Eclipse, which was laid down at Portsmouth on December 11, 1893, was successfully launched on Thursday. The ceremony of christening was performed by Mrs. Fane, wife of the Admiral Superintendent of the Dockyard. There are three vessels of the Eclipse type being built in the dockyards, and six more are being put out to contract under the new programme of the present Government. These vessels are twin screw-protected steel cruisers of the following dimensions:—Length between perpendiculars, 350 ft.; extreme breadth, 53 ft. 6 in.; draught of water—forward, 19 ft. 6 in., aft, 21 ft. 6 in.; and displacement, 5,600 tons. Their armament consists of five 6-in. quick-firing guns: six 4·7-in quick-firing guns; eight 12-pr. quick-firing guns; one 3-pr. quick-firing gun; ten torpedoes, and also field and machine guns. The indicated horse-power of each ship is 9,600, and the speed 19½ knots with forced draught. They will carry a complement of 436 officers and men each. The Prince George will be laid down on the slip vacated by the Eclipse.

The great fire at Toulon Dockyard has put the French Navy to serious loss and inconvenience. It broke out with great violence in the machine shops adjacent to the Castigneau basins at 9-10 p.m. on the 8th instant., spread to the machinery, tool, and other stores, and the compass-adjusting; and model works on the north, and raged with great violence, being unsubdued until the early morning. So intense was the heat that two propeller-screws of the Cecille, which were in the shops, were melted, and piston-rods for the Redoubtable were bent like pieces of wire. Twenty persons were injured, including Lieutenant Provensal, and sent to the hospital. By the continued efforts of the blue jackets, marines, and firemen, the flames were prevented from spreading to the vessels moored opposite to the buildings enveloped. The damage done is about 3,000,000fr. Serious inconvenience has been caused by the destruction of compasses, electrical apparatus and other delicate appliances required for refitting certain ships mobilised for the manœuvres. Toulon Dockyard has been visited by several great conflagrations, in 1677 and 1793 the buildings were entirely consumed: on August 1, 1845, the works at Mourillon were destroyed, as is said by the incendiary hand of Ferraudin, a bandit famous in the annals of Provence. Another great fire occurred in 1872, and the destruction of the timber yard at Mourillon last May will be remembered. It was reported that the fire last week was the work of an incendiary, but there was no proof of this, and the naval prefect has ordered an investigation to be made as to the cause of the outbreak.

NOTICES.

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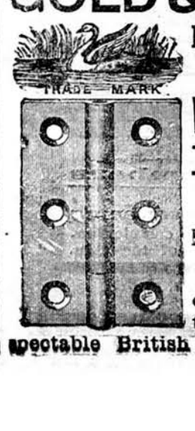

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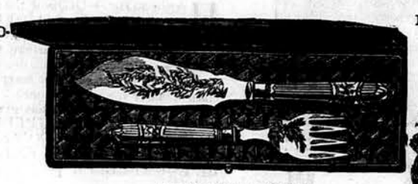
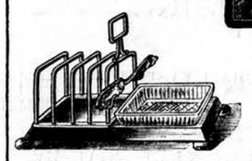

ELECTRO-PLATED FISHSERVERS. Rs. 30 Cash.

SUGAR BOWL AND SIFTER ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 11 Cash.


BUTTER DISH AND TOAST RACK BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 22 Cash.

ASPARAGUS DISH, Rs. 55 Cash.

BUTTER DISH, GLASS AND ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 21 Cash.

BUTTER STAND, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 25 Cash.

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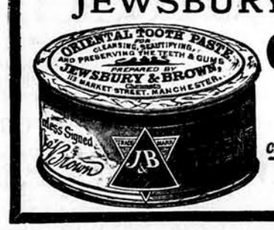

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A DELICIOUS EXOTIC PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
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"I have delayed my thanks as I wished to test the effects of Blair's Pills by a sufficient interval of time.
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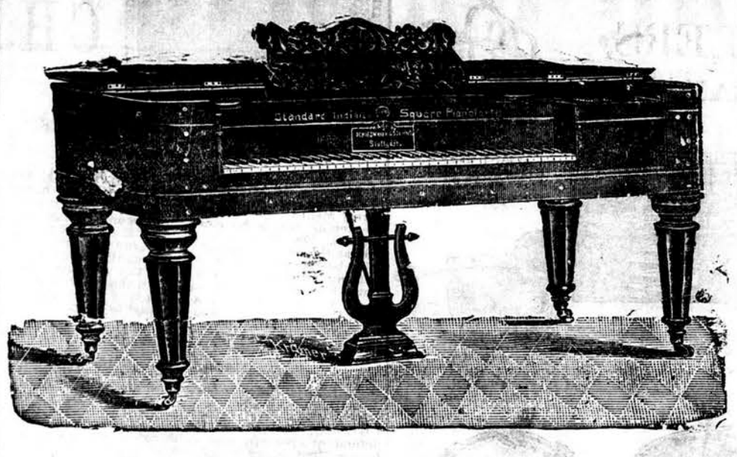

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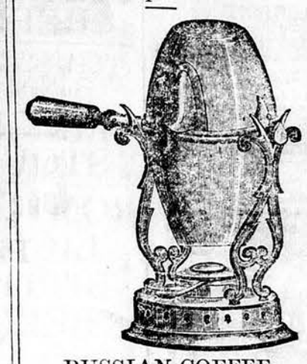

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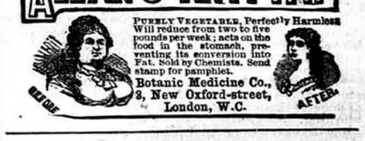

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